

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

TERMS:---\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. III.]

JUNE 1866.

[No. 6.

MD. ROOM THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NO. 6

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.....	161
THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.....	162
FARM WORK FOR JUNE.....	163
MANURE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.....	164
GARDEN WORK FOR JUNE.....	165
SHIELDS VS. STONE LIME.....	168
FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 2.....	168
LANDS OF THE NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA.....	169
GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH.....	170
AMOUNT OF SEED WHEAT FOR AN ACRE.....	172
APPLICATION OF MACHINERY TO FARMING.....	172
THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.....	173
INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.....	174
MAKING CLOVER HAY.....	174
VALUE OF POTATO TOPS AS A MANURE.....	174
EFFECT OF PEAS AND BEANS UPON THE SOIL.....	184
CULTIVATION OF THE PEANUT IN EAST JERSEY.....	185

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

IMPORTED NORMAN HORSES.....	166
ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE PERCHERON NORMAN HORSES.....	166
SHEEP AND BRUSH.....	175
MERINO SHEEP.....	175
ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NEW YORK STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.....	175
DAIRY COWS AND THEIR TREATMENT.....	176
RAISING STOCK.....	176
FEEDING CATTLE.....	177
USEFUL RECIPES.....	177
TO CURE SCAB IN SHEEP.....	186

HORTICULTURAL.

OLD FRUIT TREES RENOVATED.....	182
BLACKBERRIES.....	182
TO IMPROVE GARDEN SOILS.....	182

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	183
BUDDING.....	184
SCALE OR BARK LICE.....	192

THE DAIRY.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.....	184
---------------------------------------	-----

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

BANTAM FOWLS.....	186
-------------------	-----

GRAPE CULTURE.

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPES.....	187
GRAPE GROWING	187
GRAPE CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.....	187

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

POEM FOR LOVERS.....	189
THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.....	189
TESTING HER INNOCENCE.....	190
HUGGING.....	190
DOMESTIC RECIPES.....	191

THE FLORIST.

RULES FOR ROSE MANAGEMENT.....	191
MAY ROSES.....	192

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANS OF BARNs AND FARM HOUSES.....	193 to 200
FULTON AND THE STEAM ENGINE.....	169
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE.....	181
PRESERVING BAITS.....	181
CLEAN UP THE PREMISES	181
WHEN YOU'RE DOWN, (Poetry).....	188
A BUSY MAN	188

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PERCHERON NORMAN HORSE	166
MR. COOK'S PAULAR EWE.....	175
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE.....	181
THE ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.....	184
BLACK BANTAM COCK.....	186

PUBLISHED BY

S. S. MILLS & CO.

Office, No. 24 South Calvert Street, corner of Mercer,

BALTIMORE, MD.

S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This highly Ammoniated Superphosphate is prepared with great care from a Phosphatic Guano, very rich in PURE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, to which is added a large proportion of Concentrated Animal Matter; the whole ammoniated and rendered soluble by a process peculiar in its manufacture, thereby making it one of the

Most Active and Valuable Fertilizers EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Peruvian Guano, while the land is permanently enriched by the larger proportion of Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Duncan Bruce, the patentee, with a view to exact uniformity of character.

Its use for five years has fully established its reputation in the neighborhoods where it is known. Buyers of other Fertilizers who have no evidence of its great value are solicited to try a moderate quantity of this in comparison.

PRICE IN BALTIMORE—\$50.

AGENTS IN

BALTIMORE—E. WHITMAN & SONS; WILMINGTON, N. C.—JAMES ANDERSON & CO.; CHARLESTON, S. C.—CHISOLM BROS.; PASCHALL MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK—GEO. E. WHITE & CO.

GEO. E. WHITE & CO., 55 Cliff Street, New York,

WILL FILL ORDERS FOR

Peruvian & Swan Island Guano,

(The latter the Richest and most Soluble Phosphatic Guano in the market,) at the lowest prices.

feb-1y

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1866.

No. 6.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION

OF THE

Maryland Agricultural Society,
And the Re-establishment of Local Clubs.

We have been requested to suggest once again to all those who are interested in promoting the prosperity of our State, and especially in those departments which relate to agriculture and its kindred pursuits, the beneficial influence that might be exerted by the reorganization of the Maryland Agricultural Society and its affiliated local clubs. The desire, we are sure, is very generally felt that something should be done in this matter. The changes brought about by the war have unsettled the ordinary routine of things in the rural districts, and our people are now, as it were, groping in the dark in search of a supply of labour upon which they can thoroughly depend, and a system of farming which shall prove remunerative, in spite of the high price of labour and heavy taxes.

The community of interest existing between the people of the different counties of the State, requires that there should be frequent interchanges of opinion in regard to matters so important to their welfare. But little, at the best, can be accomplished by individual exertion, whilst much may be done by unity of effort. There must be some nucleus around which our farmers and planters and vegetable gardeners, our florists and horticulturists, our stock raisers and agricultural machinists and implement makers can gather, and that nucleus can best be found in a well organized State society. But that Society, unless it establishes intimate relations with a large number of local clubs interspersed throughout the various counties and is cordially sustained by the latter, would be almost powerless for good. Only a clear view of the actual situation can thus be obtained and diverse views discussed and harmonized. Everybody knows that we are passing through a crisis. Our former labour system has been uprooted from its foundations. Inherited service is a thing of the past. The number of field hands or of laborers disposed to accept fair wages for faithful work, has

been greatly diminished. Many of them who were trained to agricultural pursuits have wandered off to the large cities in search of lighter work and a more desultory mode of occupation. Many landed proprietors lost heavily of their means during the late troubles, and not a few are now in such reduced circumstances that they stand sadly in need of good counsel and words of encouragement. Shall they sell, even at a sacrifice, the lands that is yet left to them and migrate elsewhere? Shall they sell a part as a means of immediate relief, and struggle on with the remainder in the hope of eventually finding in the increased value of their property some compensation for the losses they have sustained and the cares that have beset them? These are questions that are of so much importance, that it were well if they could be properly answered. We feel that every man should stand by his State and await with such patience as he can command and with such endurance as he is capable of exercising, the return of better days and that adaptation of means to ends which it is the proper province of a State Agricultural Society to promote and of the affiliated clubs to practically illustrate. We are satisfied that emigration to the north-west is about to slacken off and that it only needs now to draw the attention of new comers to the superior advantages for permanent settlement, presented by the older States of the Union, to induce them to remain among us.

Notwithstanding the wide extent of country lying between the northern boundaries of Iowa and Minnesota and the base of the Rocky Mountains, the enormous current of future population, except for mining purposes, cannot readily be made to extend either westwardly or north-westwardly beyond the limits of those States. The great plains are almost treeless and waterless; and however fertile the soil may be, these are deprivations for which even the most energetic and self-reliant of settlers, can find no adequate compensation. The greater portion of the soil of the Middle States, and we speak particularly of Maryland, even where it has been partially exhausted by too frequent cropping and slovenly cultivation, is susceptible of being restored to a high degree of fertility; and as the establishment of steam

lines from the port of Baltimore to Europe, has already begun to turn the current of emigration in this direction, we see no reason why the proper means should not be taken to induce the immigrants to remain among us. The State has sought by establishing an agency to promote this desirable result; but much more in this and other matters could be effected under the auspices of a State Agricultural Society, sustained by Clubs in the Counties.

THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND-- Renovation of Sandy Soils.

In days not long past, the Eastern Shore of Maryland was the very seat of hospitality, and its people were noted for the delight which they took in the constant interchange of social amenities. There was generous living, a perfect round of visits, open houses to all comers who were accredited by friends or neighbors, and a lavish display of kind-heartedness, combined with a prodigality of expense, which thought more of the enjoyment of to-day than of the consequences in the future. There never lived a people more completely disposed to make every body feel at home among them, or more unselfish in their desire to promote the enjoyment of their guests.—They possess many of these characteristics yet, and if the troubles that have fallen upon them, and the losses they have sustained, have made them less free handed than of old, it is because the unusual restriction of their means has forced them to take a more serious view of life, and to do many things for themselves which formerly were done for them by others.

Under the old pleasant, but reckless way of doing things, the planters living on their patrimonial acres and surrounded by more servants than they could profitably employ, were careless as to their expenses, and also, but too frequently, careless in regard to the proper cultivation of their estates. What wonder is it then, that, under such circumstances, many of those Estates became less productive year after year, until the profits derived from them fell far short of the cost of maintaining the family? Yet by selling a piece here, by opening up a piece of virgin soil there, by cutting a few acres of wood and sending it to market, they managed, somehow or other, to get along without making much effort at retrenchment, and without modifying, to any great extent, their customary habits. But the lands grew poorer, and the war, and the changes which it brought about, left many of the warm-hearted planters wrecked and stranded in the midst of properties that were once a magnificent inheritance, but which had become wasted and impoverished by inattention and careless living. It has now grown to be a matter of impious necessity, that they shall set themselves energetically to work to retrieve their shattered fortunes as best they may. Their true policy, where the es-

tates are large, is to sell off a portion of them, and to thoroughly improve the remainder; but nothing except the most urgent necessity should induce them to part with an acre of their lands, unless at a price which would justify the alienation. Rather than resort to this, it would be far better to tenant out the portion not required, under an improving lease, binding the tenant by stringent regulations to perform faithfully his part of the contract; but, at the same time, making the terms so liberal as to warrant an intelligent and industrious man, in the hope of deriving a benefit from his labours, in a ratio corresponding to the annually increasing value of the land he has undertaken to improve.

We do not think there are lands anywhere that can be more cheaply improved, than those of the Eastern Shore of our State, and especially those that lie contiguous to the waters of the Bay, or to the many navigable rivers that constitute its tributaries. The lighter loams and sandy soils can be cultivated at one-third the expense of the heavier clays of other sections. The subsoil is, in many instances, of a close compact texture, which needs only to be broken up and intermingled with the surface soil to create, at once, a marked change in its productiveness.

Kelp or sea weed is frequently to be obtained in large quantities along the Bay shore, and there are also to be found, scattered throughout the peninsula, inexhaustible supplies of marl, and of oyster shells, yielding a mild but excellent quality of lime for agricultural purposes, and admirably adapted for composts. Besides these, there are marshes from which any amount of fertile mud and coarse vegetable fibre can be drawn. Here then we have sea-weed containing usually much nitrogen, and also rich in potash; marl, in which some potash is not unfrequently found, shells broken down and comminuted by the action of centuries and furnishing lime and an appreciable traces of phosphoric acid, and finally, salt or fresh water marshes, rich in all those elements that, when rendered soluble by fermentation in composts, will restore any soil, however exhausted, to a condition of fertility. All these materials are, moreover, those that are best adapted to the improvement of the lighter kinds of lands, and if they are judiciously composted, and liberally applied, will be found singularly effective under a proper system of cultivation. Fifty two-horse loads of marsh mud and peaty fibre, composted with marl, or lime and sea weed, and with a few loads of barn-yard manure added to hasten fermentation, would be ample for an acre of land, and would cause the most barren of sandy fields to yield ample crops for a series of years. As the labor of collecting the materials for this compost would naturally be performed in the winter season when there is little to do on the farm, the cost would be comparatively trifling, and not unfrequently water carriage would lessen it considerably. Will not our friends think over these suggestions?

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for June.

The work now to be done on the farm consists mainly of routine. The after culture of corn and potatoes has to be attended to; some minor crops have yet to be put in, and whilst further south the harvest has fairly commenced, with us in this latitude it is the period of preparation for this important event. There are, nevertheless, many things to be done now, which cannot be neglected without entailing serious additional labour at the time when the great press of harvest work commences. With us here, now that the wages of labor range so high, systematic and methodical arrangements have become of unusual importance. The economy of farming must be consulted in every possible way, and whenever a field hand can be dispensed with by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the change should be promptly and resolutely made. The great secret of successful farming is to adapt means to ends, and to hire no more labor than can be steadily and usefully employed. In the agricultural schools of Germany, the education is so thorough that the number of horses, carts, wagons and farm implements required to cultivate a farm, with the least possible expenditure of money, is carefully studied, and the amount of work which a good farm hand should accomplish, within a given time, has been established by fixed rules, which are the condensed results of repeated investigations. The qualities of the different kinds of manures and fertilizers, and the soils to which they are best adapted, also form a part of the course of instruction. We, on the other hand, turn our only Agricultural College into a boarding house. But we pass from this painful subject to the work which claims attention.

The Cultivation of Corn.

It is a common saying on the Eastern Shore that anybody can raise corn, and really, on the light sandy soils of the peninsula, the mere working of corn is an easy matter, and generally speaking, that process is diligently attended to. But although the plough and cultivator are admirable auxiliaries to the production of a good crop of corn, and may in some respects be said to be of most essential service, something more than a mere stirring of the earth is required. No corn crop can flourish, it is true, even on rich soils, under slovenly culture. Neither will the very best of culture secure a large yield whenever the constituents that go to the nourishment of the plant, are either defective or are absolutely wanting. Worn out soils, however thoroughly they may be worked, cannot be made to

produce a good crop, any more than a diet of bread and water, with a large proportion of the latter, could be expected to fatten a man. If we desire to put flesh on an animal, we must feed him high, and tend him well, and the same law obtains with respect to plants and flowers. Of all the cereals, corn is at once the sturdiest grower and most rapacious feeder. Unlike wheat it never suffers from over stimulation, but will take all that can be given to it to the utmost extent of its capacity to convert it, and will amply repay the liberality of the farmer, and the most careful and persistent culture. It is now well known that there are manures that stimulate the growth of the leaf and stem at the expense of the seed, and that there are other manures that are particularly applicable to the production of seed. The first are those that may be roughly classed as nitrogenous, the second are those which are largely composed of the phosphates, of potash, and the alkalies generally. A judicious admixture of the two kinds of manure constitute the best fertilizer for corn. As a rule, where farm stock has been well fed, a combination of horse, cow and hog manure will contain all the elements required; or failing in any one of these, those that are wanting may be supplied by composts. The successful production of large corn crops, therefore, not only requires careful cultivation, but a rich soil. It must have the food on which it subsists, and it must also have that perfect tillage which renders the food soluble, keeps the soil open to atmospheric influences, and allows the network of fibrous roots to spread out readily in every direction in search of appropriate nutrient; and those who recognize these facts well know how much the yield of the corn crop depends upon their proper practical application.

Sugar Beet and Mangold Wurtzel.

We should very much like to see these valuable roots brought into more general cultivation for the use of farm stock in the winter season. They require a rich soil, deep ploughing and careful cultivation, but their value to mix with dry fodder cannot well be overrated. The main crop should have been planted last month, but it is not even now too late, if the seeding is done early in the month. For suggestions with respect to the preparation of the soil, the management of the seed, the use of fertilizers and the customary after culture, we refer to the *Farmer* for May.

Ruta Baga Turnips.

Select early in June, a deep, rich, sandy loam, if it is to be had. If, on the other hand, the soil is of a close compact texture, plough and cross plough, and harrow and roll until it is as completely pulverized as possible. In any event, make the ground rich, and put it into the best available condition.—If it need help, give it from fifteen to twenty two-

horse cart loads of well rotted barnyard manure to the acre. Where this quantity of manure cannot be spared, either of the following mixtures may be substituted.

1st—10 loads of well-rotted manure, 2 bushels of refuse salt, 1 bushel of plaster.

2nd—300 lbs. of phosphatic guano, or some other commercial fertilizer containing a liberal supply of phosphates, 2 bushels of refuse salt, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster.

3rd—8 bushels of bone dust, 2 bushels of refuse salt, 5 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster.

In the fertilizing compounds given above, it will be observed, that salt constitutes in every instance one of the ingredients. Experiments carefully conducted of late years, have proven that on this particular class of root crops, salt exerts the same beneficial influence that plaster does on clover; and although it is not found by analysis in the roots themselves, it is always discovered in the ashes of the tops and leaves. This fact points to the use of sea ore and marl, in composts, where they are to be had, and where root crops are to be seeded.

Preparation of the Drills.—Lay off the furrows not less than two feet apart; distribute along them the manure or apply liberally either of the composts already mentioned. Ridge up by throwing the furrows together as in covering potatoes; flatten down the crown of the rows with the back of a rake or a light roller, and then draw drills lightly along the centre of the flattened surface an inch and a half deep, in which distribute the seed sparingly.

Distance of the Plants.—As soon as the plants are in rough leaf, thin them out to stand six inches apart in the row, keep them free of weeds and hoe lightly about them.

After Culture.—Keep the rows clean and stir the soil of the intervals freely with the cultivator, using the hoe and hand among the plants to clean out the weeds.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—One and a quarter pound of seed to the acre will be ample.

Broadcast Corn—Millet.

If the hay crop threatens to be short sow broadcast corn or millet. We have already treated of this subject in the *Farmer* for May and would, therefore simply remark that the soil for these crops should be made rich and should undergo a thorough preparatory tillage. The earlier both or either of them are gotten in during the month, the better will be the prospect of a good crop.

Cutting Grasses and Clover for Hay.

All the grasses, and the rule holds equally good with clover, should be cut whilst in blossom—cut the clover when about half the heads have turned brown and the grasses when the blossoms are about to fall.

SALTING STOCK.

Stock should always be regularly salted. Rock salt or a mixture of oyster shell lime, ashes and salt, should be easy of access to all kinds of farm animals. For sheep, tar the bottom of a trough and sprinkle salt freely over the tar—repeat this frequently.

BUCKWHEAT.

A couple of acres of buckwheat may be judiciously put in during this month. If the soil is not rich, top dress each acre with the following compound :

10 bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of wood ashes—mix and spread; or else apply 200 lbs. of phosphatic guano.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—Sow broadcast three pecks of seed to the acre.

WET LANDS.

June will usually be found to be a desirable month for draining wet lands. The labor is not so severe as during the hot days of July and August, and the danger from malaria is avoided.

PLANTING FALL POTATOES.

Potatoes for winter use should have been planted early last month. If the work was not then done, get them planted as early as possible. For directions see *Farmer* for February and March.

MANURE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.—

1. *Lime Compost*—“This,” says Professor Tanner, in his essay on the “Management of Grass Lands,” in *Bath and West of England Society’s Journal*, “is of great value, and will be found especially useful when the land is mossy.” To make this compost, the Professor states that the scouring of ditches, road scrapings, weeds, sods, bog earth, and, in fact, any vegetable matter not suitable for the farm-yard manure-heap should be collected, and intermixed with lime fresh from the kilns, and partially slaked with water. The proportion of lime to the vegetable matter, should be one cart-load to three of the refuse matter, if peculiarly rich in vegetable matter, if poor, the proportion of refuse to the lime may be increased from three to nine cart-loads. The mixed heap may rest for four or six months, then be turned over and well mixed, this being repeated a month before using it. It should be applied at the rate of thirty loads per acre, at the commencement of spring, and after being spread, the land should be dragged, rolled and bush-harrowed.

2. *Wood or Coal ashes* are valuable for bringing up a close plant of clover.

3. *Bone-dust* applied at the rate of one ton per acre in the autumn.

4. *Superphosphate of lime*, of high value as a manure for grass land.

5. *Guano.* 6. *Nitrate of Soda.*

Garden Work for June.

We have no preliminary remarks to make for June with regard to the work to be done in the garden during the month, as all the labours of preparation have long ceased, and the principal attention is called, either to the after culture of the growing crops, or to the seeding of others of a similar kind for succession. The suggestions therefore that we have to offer are as follows :

Melons, Canteleupes, &c.—Be careful to keep these free of weeds, and water them abundantly in dry weather.

Bunch Beans.—In the early part of the month sow bunch beans for succession, and stir the earth frequently about the plants that are already maturing.

Garden Peas—Drill in a few rows of the marrow fat variety every ten days for a succession, taking care at this season to select, for this purpose, the shadiest portion of the garden.

Setting out Cabbage Plants.—In setting out Cabbage plants, choose a moist or rainy day. In pricking the plants from the seed bed dip their roots in a mixture of soot, sulphur and ashes—or of pure cow manure reduced by water to the consistence of a thick gruel. Water the plants every other day after sunset, until they get well established. Give them an occasional watering with soap-suds, and stir the earth frequently, to loosen the soil and to keep down the weeds.

Cucumbers and Cymblins.—Keep these clean and water them freely after sunset in dry seasons.

Sweet Potatoes.—Draw the earth carefully around the hills, taking especial care not to injure the vines, laying the latter out regularly after the stirring of the soil has been completed. In dry weather water freely and frequently.

Cauliflowers.—When the early cauliflowers commence to make their heads, break the leaves carefully down over them to protect them from the sun and rain. Plants of a younger growth should have the soil kept well stirred about them, and should receive liberal supplies of water. In setting out young plants take especial care to moisten their roots as recommended for cabbage, and choose moist or cloudy weather for the work. In planting, water well and continue to do so frequently in seasons of drought.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Sow seeds of the early sorts to raise plants to be set out for early fall use.

Broccoli.—Set out such Broccoli plants as may be of sufficient size, and treat them as recommended for cauliflowers.

Celery.—Celery plants may now be planted out in the trenches where they are to be cultivated until sufficiently large for table use.

Asparagus Beds.—Keep these clean of weeds, and also attend carefully to the seedlings intended for planting out next spring.

Leeks.—These may now be set out.

Lettuce.—Set out the larger plants from the seed bed and sow an additional supply of seed.

Small Salading.—Seed of small salading may now be sown, to be continued at intervals of a week for succession crops.

Carolina and Lima Beans.—Earth up the Carolina and Lima beans, and see that the poles are firmly fixed in the ground. Keep the soil of the hills and in the intervals loose and cut out all weeds.

Radishes.—Sow salmon radish seed.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—Attend to these.—Thin out wherever it may be necessary, stir the soil occasionally, and hand weed about the growing plants.

Onions.—Keep the soil loose about the bulbs, but take care not to cover them. If the onions show a disposition to go to seed, bend the tops carefully over, and reverse them again after the lapse of a few days.

Early Turnips.—Prepare a bed for these and sow seed.

Salsify.—Thin out the salsify plants so as to stand four inches apart in the rows, and keep the soil loose and free of weeds.

Endive.—If the endive plants are large enough, prick them out from the seed bed in rainy weather and plant them in a bed previously prepared for their reception.

Okra.—Thin out these. Weed them with hoe and hand and draw earth about them. In setting out okra plants always choose a moist, deep and moderately rich soil.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—Set out tomatoes and egg plants, if this has not already been done. Water them freely at the time of planting and shade them carefully for a few days from the heat of the sun.

Red Peppers.—About the middle of the month set out red pepper plants of various kinds in rows two feet apart, and the plants twelve inches asunder in the rows.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—These may now be planted out, although it would have been better to have done it earlier. Choose rainy weather for this purpose, and water very freely after sunset in seasons of drought.

Gathering Herbs.—All kinds of herbs for drying or distillation should be gathered just when they they come into bloom.

THE CABBAGE FLY.—Sprinkle your bed of plants, as soon as up, with plaster or ashes. Apply when the dew is on.



PERCHERON NORMAN HORSE.

IMPORTED NORMAN HORSES.

We announce the arrival in Baltimore, on May 12th last, of five pure bred Norman horses, imported direct from France, for SLAUGHTER W. FICKLIN, Esq., of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va.—consisting of three mares and two stallions—four of them belonging to Mr. Ficklin, and one of the mares to Capt. J. Thom, of the same State, now in Paris, and who selected the lot. They are noble looking animals. The stallions, one of which is only three years old, are sixteen hands high, and weighs about 1,305 pounds; the mares weighing from 1,250 to 1,260 pounds each. The four imported by Mr. Ficklin cost him over \$3000. The citizens of Virginia are under great obligations to this gentleman for his public spiritedness, in incurring this heavy outlay for the purpose of improving their stock of horses with this breed, which are so admirably adapted to their present need. It is the owner's intention, at the proper time, to cross this blood with his famous Black Hawk—a drawing of which we published in our April number of the "Farmer"—believing it will produce a superior race of road and farm horses.

When Mr. Ficklin visited France, his attention was called to these Norman horses by witnessing their performances, both in the stage coaches and on the farm, and was favorably impressed with their great strength, hardiness and endurance, coupled with sufficient activity for all these purposes. He informs us that he has seen a team of three horses hitched to the huge cumbersome French diligence, which with its luggage and passengers, would weigh, he should think, a ton for each horse, drag it with apparent ease, at the rate of seven to ten miles an hour.

We would call the especial attention of farmers and others of Virginia, to Mr. Ficklin's purchase, as well calculated to get a superior breed of hardy, strong, docile draft horses and roadsters, qualities which are, and will be for some time to come, so greatly needed in that State.

We have in Maryland, now in service, the superior Percheron Stallion "The Little Corporal," now six years old, owned by J. HOWARD McHENRY, Esq., of Pikesville, Baltimore Co. He was sired by Duke of Normandy, imported by Samuel Holman, Esq., of Chester County, Pa., in 1851; dam Snowdrop, imported for J. H. McHenry in 1853, by the late Col. Charles Carroll, of Howard Co., Md., at the same time that he bought for himself several horses of the same breed, which are now owned by his son, Charles Carroll, Esq., of Howard, and who are now being served in that section of our State.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE PERCHERON NORMAN HORSES.

In the first place, then, Le Perche is a district of that portion of France which was formerly known as Normandy, in which the breed of the Norman horses has been most highly cultivated, and exists in its most perfect form and improved condition. Indeed, by some means somewhat anomalous, and at variance with the general experience and principles of breeding, this breed, which must in its origin have been a cross, has, in the process of many ages, become a family perfect in itself, capable of transmitting its qualities and reproducing itself, like to like, without any loss of energies or characteristics by breeding mares and stallions of the same race together. The remarkable purity of the race is attested by the certainty with which the stallions transmit to their progeny, begotten on mares of a different race, their own characteristics, and the high degree in which the offspring of the mares, bred to horses of superior class, retain the better qualities of their dams. For it appears to be a certain rule in breeding, that the purer the blood, and the higher the vital energy and vigor of either parent, in the greater degree does that parent transmit its properties to the young—although, as before insisted upon, the certain transmissions

of the larger portion of those energies is always on the stallion's side, and it is only in the longer retention of an inferior proportion of her qualities by the progeny that the better blood of the dam can be traced when bred to an inferior sire. When bred to a purer blooded stallion than herself, the more pure blood the mare herself has the more strongly will her own marks descend to her progeny, and the less will they be altered or modified by those of the sire.

Now, the Percheron Norman are clearly a pure race *per se*; we do not mean by the words, a thorough-bred racer but a race capable of producing and reproducing themselves *ad infinitum*, unaltered, and without deterioration of qualities, by breeding like sires to like dams, without infusion of any other blood, just as is done by Durham, Ayrshire, or Alderney cattle, by setters, pointers, greyhounds, and, in a word, by any and all animals of distinct and perfect varieties of the same species. The only remarkable thing in this case is, that such should be the facts, under the circumstances, of the Percheron Normans, being originally—as they are beyond a doubt—the produce of a cross, all though a most remote cross in point of time. The original Norman horse now nearly extinct, which was the war-horse of the iron-clad chivalry of the earliest ages—of William the Conqueror, and Richard Cœur de Lion, is thus accurately described by the importer of the Percherons into New Jersey: “They average,” he says, and we are personally cognizant of his accuracy, “full sixteen hands in height, with head short, thick; wide and hollow between the eyes; jaws heavy; ears short, and pointed well forward; neck very short and thick; mane heavy; shoulder well inclined backward; back extremely short; rump steep; quarters very broad; chest wide and deep; tendons large; muscles excessively developed; legs short, particularly from the knee and hock to the fetlock, and thence to the coronet, which is covered with long hair, covering half the hoof, much hair on the legs.” It was soon found even while complete armor was in use, that these enormous, bony Normans, which are still though deteriorated, the ordinary heavy draught horses of France, had not sufficient speed to render the cavalry charge effective, or sufficient blood to give spirit adequate to the endurance of long-continued toil. The Andalusian horse, which in its highest form, was a pure barb of Morocco, imported into Spain by the Saracen Moors under Tarik, who has left his name to the rock of Gibraltar, and in its secondary form, a half-bred horse, between the African barbs and the old Spanish horse which had long before received a large tincture of Oriental blood from the Numidian chargers of the Carthaginians, who so long occupied that country, proved, in its unmixed state, too light for the enormous weight of a caparisoned man-at-arms, or, if occasionally equal to that weight, too costly to be within the means of any but crowned heads. “The bone and muscle,” observes the same writer we have before quoted, “and much of the form of the Percheron, come from this horse”—that is, from the old Norman war-horse previously described; “and he gets his spirit and action from the Andalusian. Docility comes from both sides. On the expulsion of the Spaniards from the Northern Provinces, the supply of Arabian stallions was cut off, and since that time, in the Perche district of Normandy, their progeny has, doubtless, been bred in and in; hence the remarkable uniformity of the breed, and the disposition to impart their form to their progeny beyond any breed of domestic animals within my knowledge. Another circumstance which, I think, has tended to perpetuate the good qualities of these horses, is the fact of their males being kept entire; a gelding is, I believe, unknown among the

rural horses of France. You may be startled at this notion of mine, but, if you reflect a moment, you must perceive that in such a state of things—so contrary to our practice and that of the English—the farmer will always breed from the best horse, and he will have an opportunity of judging, because the horse has been broken to harness, and his qualities known, before he could command business as a stallion.” * * * * *

Now, the points of the peculiar breed known as the Percheron Normans are these: First, they are considerable taller than the Canadian horses, among which, it is believed, the Percheron blood is still to be found, though degenerated in stature from cold, exposure, and ill-usage. Their standard is probably from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half hands, the latter height, however, being as much above the average, perhaps, as sixteen hands is above that of ordinary horses. Secondly, they are very short in the saddle-place, and comparatively long below; they are well ribbed-up and round-barreled, instead of having the flat sides and sway backs which are the most defective points of many of the Canadians; they have not the heavy head and extremely short, thick neck of the old Norman horse, and many of his descendants on this side of the ocean; but, on the contrary, have the head short, with the genuine Arabian breadth of brow and hollow of the profile between the eyes and nostrils, which is often called the basin face; nor are their heads thicker, especially at the setting-on place, nor the necks, which are well arched and sufficiently long, heavier or more massive than corresponds well with the general stoutness of their frame. Their legs are particularly short from the knees and hocks downward; nor, though heavily haired, have they such shaggy fetlocks and feet as the larger Normans or Canadians, while they have the unyielding, iron-like sinews and feet, apparently unconscious of disease, for which the latter race are famous.

—Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers.

French Universal Exposition for 1867, in Paris.

This affair promises to be one of the most imposing displays ever held in the world. The arrangements projected are of the most gigantic character—the Palace erecting for the Exposition is on the most extensive scale, and will afford ample accommodation for exhibitors from every nation.

It is to be hoped the Artists, Manufacturers, &c., of the United States, will fill their allotted space with their choicest productions—to show the world the progress of “Young America.” The Exposition will open April 1st, and close October 31, 1867. The Provisional Representatives of the United States, are:—John Bigelow, Esq., (United States Minister at Paris,) Special Agent of the United States for the Exposition. N. M. Beckwith, Esq., Special Commissioner, (care United States Legation, Paris, France) Mons. J. F. Loubat, of Paris, Honorary Commissioner. All communications on the subject of the Exhibition, should be addressed to Mr. Beckwith.

“GRIFFIN TRI-WEEKLY STAR.”—We would call the attention of our Merchants and Manufacturers to this popular and ably conducted Tri-weekly, published and edited by Logan, Fitch & Co., at Griffin, Geo. As an advertising medium, to reach the people of that beautiful section of country, it offers strong inducements. Subscription \$5 per annum. *Terms of Advertising:*—Per square of TEN LINES (or less) for each insertion for a less time than two weeks, \$1.00 for each insertion; one square 2 weeks \$5.00; one square 3 weeks \$7.00; one square one month \$8.50.

COMMUNICATED.

Shell vs. Stone Lime---Market Gardening.

EAST NEW MARKET, DORCHESTER, CO., MD. }
April 25th, 1866. }Editors *Maryland Farmer*:

Will you be kind enough to answer the following through the columns of your valuable "*Farmer?*" I ask the favor, as it is a matter of great moment to farmers in this section of the State.

I would be glad if you would state whether shell lime will answer in the stead of stone, on light sandy soils? Will it benefit the soil to use it the same as stone lime? if so, what would be an average dressing for old and worn-out lands of the above quality? Is there any difference in the chemical composition of stone and shell lime? and if so, what?

Since the war stone lime has advanced so much that it is beyond the reach of our farmers. We used to get it for 14 to 16 cents per bushel, (quick lime,) it is now held at 32 to 35 cents per bushel; while we can get good shell lime for 10 cents, at the most. If shell lime will answer, as a dressing, for our Eastern Shore lands, it will prove a great benefit to our farming interest.

Another question and I am done. Would it justify a farmer to pay a trucker or gardener—say \$400 per annum—to start and superintend a market farm within easy reach of a daily and tri-weekly line of steamers to Baltimore? I propose to have a regular market or vegetable farm.

If you can oblige a subscriber and a well-wisher of your journal in this matter, you will confer a great favor to the individual and the community.

* * * I am happy to say that your able journal, "*The Maryland Farmer*," is making a large circle of friends and admirers in this county.

A N S W E R.

Lime made from oyster shells is the very best lime you can use on light lands, and there are many excellent farmers who give shell lime the preference over stone lime, under any condition of circumstances. On very heavy soils, requiring a strong caustic lime to break down the mass of vegetable matter such a soil contains, and to render soluble its inert constituents, we should choose, nevertheless, the stone lime. But in every other kind of soil, oyster shell lime may unquestionably be used to the best advantage. In point of purity the shell lime takes rank with the purest of limestones. It makes what is called "a fat, rich lime," slakes rapidly, and in the act of slaking, more than doubles in bulk.

Again. Stone lime is often imperfectly burned, and where coal is employed to calcine it, the lime is less valuable, certainly to builders, and as we believe, to agriculturists also. Very frequently stone lime is not so good as shell lime, for the reason that it contains an excess of magnesia. On the other hand, shell lime, though a milder form of the carbonate, contains not less than two per cent. on an average of phosphoric acid; and this alone, in our

opinion, would give it a marked superiority over the lime produced from limestone. If our correspondent can get an ample supply of shell lime, at low prices, he need want nothing better; and if the choice were to be had between stone lime and shell lime, at the same price, we should advise him, on such soils as he speaks of, to prefer the shell lime.—Fifty bushels to the acre of unslaked shells are quite sufficient as a first dressing, although we should not hesitate to use a hundred bushels, if the soil contained a large proportion of vegetable matter.

And now for the next question. You ask if it would justify a farmer to pay a "Trucker" or Gardener four hundred dollars a year to start and superintend a market farm on tide-water and within easy reach of a daily and tri-weekly line of steamers to Baltimore. The reply to that question obviously depends on circumstances. Those market gardens are usually the most profitable that are contiguous to a large city, where ample supplies of manure can be had at all seasons and at a light expense for carriage. If you intend to go heartily into the business of market gardening, and to raise all kinds of vegetables, you must make up your mind to manure heavily and frequently. All market gardens, to pay well, must be made and must be kept rich, otherwise they will not succeed. In two respects you are well situated for the purpose. You have easy water carriage, and your vegetables would mature a week, or perhaps two weeks earlier than those in the neighborhood of Baltimore. But your facilities for obtaining ample supplies of manures would, we fear, be limited, and the cost of conveyance from Baltimore, including street cartage, would be very great. If it were possible for you to combine dairy farming with market gardening, you might, and doubtless would do, much better, as the greater part of the manure required would then be made on the place, and you could supplement it by making composts of marsh muck and sea weed and vegetable fibre of all kinds. But to combine farming with market gardening will not pay as a general rule. You must make one or the other a specialty. If you cannot do this, the next best thing to do is to turn your attention to the cultivation of the finer kinds of fruits, both large and small. For these there is always now an excellent market and generally speaking at prices which will pay the careful grower well.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.
FARMER'S GARDENS.—No. 2.

LOCATION.—Much often depends upon the location or lay of the land, in the value of a good garden; the best lay is available only in comparatively few instances, but when so, a gentle descent toward the south is to be preferred. Such descent gives plants an opportunity of thawing, or recovering in the air, before the direct rays of the sun fall upon them, should a spring frost occur. A protection from northerly winds by hills or woods, or in the absence of these by a high tight board fence or wall; thus situated and protected it will be several days earlier than otherwise. It should also be in the immediate vicinity of the house, as being more convenient of access to the housekeeper, who will often

find it inconvenient to go far. Being near, many leisure moments, which would be otherwise lost, may be spent in the care of it. A suitable fence should enclose it to prevent the encroachment of stock, fowls, etc. Fowls, if allowed the range of the garden, are often the source of great annoyance; their ready instinct teaches them to seek for worms, insects, etc., in the freshly stirred soil, and in so doing often destroy the newly-made bed, or young plants. The spaces alongside the fence may be occupied by blackberries, raspberries, currants, tomatoes and other climbers, which will serve the purposes of fruit, and shelter for tender plants. A path to separate these from the central portion of the garden, and from which they may be cultivated, will tend to prevent them from spreading.

Soil.—The best soil for the garden is a sandy loam, having but just enough sand to prevent packing down hard or baking after heavy rains, free from stones, etc., containing sufficient vegetable mold to give it a dark color; such a soil absorbs the heat of the sun more than a light colored one, and is warmer; yet in a good garden a variety of soil is desirable, and if it can be so managed as to embrace a high and dry soil, and that which is lower and more moist, it will be of advantage. Some early vegetables require a warm dry location, while those that come later in the season thrive best in a more moist soil. A good and always dry path, leading from the house to the garden, is desirable, and may be bordered with flowers, shrubs, etc., which will often attract the feet of visitors, as well as the inmates of the house thitherward. Few, if any, farms in the country but what afford a spot which, if not possessing all these qualities, may be converted into a good garden, and made to produce all the varieties of fruits and vegetables adapted to the climate; some will require more labor and skill to bring them to a proper state than others.

Soils serve as a basis on which plants may fix their roots and sustain themselves in position; they supply food to the vegetables at every period of their growth, and also as the media in which plant-food is prepared for the growing plants. It is important that it afford sufficient moisture to the roots, and admits the air to penetrate freely. It should also contain all the mineral ingredients necessary to the growth of plants; if any are wanting they must be supplied by mixing in other soils and manures. A gravel, sand, or heavy clay, may be ameliorated by drainage and mixture, to a loam that will meet all the wants of common plants. Depth of soil is requisite to successful gardening, especially in producing good root crops. The subsoil should be porous enough to permit the water to pass through it readily, if not so naturally, made so by underdraining and subsoiling or trenching, but not so open as to allow of the fertility of the surface-soil to leach through it. Thin soils require more fertilizing and more thorough working than those of greater depth. A gradual deepening with the plow or spade will eventually remedy its productiveness, with care in cropping and manuring.—Those having but little land to devote to a garden should dig deep, underdrain deep, manure freely and cultivate thoroughly. By thus doing a person may secure, at a moderate cost, a garden plot that will give him full scope to raise all the fruits and vegetables needed by a family for its own use.

GIARDINIERE.

Money is a good Servant, but a dangerous Master.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Lands of the Northern Neck of Virginia.

Why is it that the lands of Eastern Virginia and especially of the Northern Neck are not more sought by men of the North, who desire to invest their surplus gains? Money is redundant and no investment could be safer or more remunerative. We are told that the people of the North are afraid to come to Virginia. Afraid of what? Do they take us for savages? The people of Virginia are not a vindictive race, but are as generous as they are brave. They have fought the fight out, and "overwhelmed by superior numbers and resources" they acknowledge their defeat, and submit, as in duty bound, with resignation and such cheerfulness as they can command, to the result.

People of the North, who desire to settle among us and come in the proper spirit, may be assured of being treated with kindness and respect. For settlement, there is no region possessing more advantages than the Northern Neck. The soil is for the most part of that warm and friable nature, which makes it a natural garden spot. It produces with little labor all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of every variety, and tobacco and cotton. It is convenient to all the great cities, abounds in all the delicacies of the salt waters, has an unlimited supply of marine manures, and is readily improved by modern fertilizers. Timber is abundant and by the use of steam saw mills, cottages and other farm buildings may be constructed at very little cost.—Lands possessing all these advantages both in the forest and on the rivers, invite the settler at prices, though higher than before the war, yet vastly below their intrinsic value. Persons desiring information in regard to the advantages of this region, are referred to the volumes of the Farmer's Register and American Farmer.

AN OLD FARMER.

Westmoreland Co., Va.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FULTON AND THE STEAM ENGINE.

Messrs. Editors:—As a great deal has been written and spoken about the application of steam to machinery, give me leave to say that the first application of steam to drive machinery, was made by Robert Fulton and a man named Rumsey, on the Potomac River, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia. Fulton was the inventor, and Rumsey, the boat builder, assisted him to apply it in propelling the boat—a long or keel boat. The steam was applied on the *setting pole* principle, or inverted tea-kettle, with the spout running into the water, and in this simple manner the boat was propelled at the rate of about four miles an hour.

Just before this cruel war, the original boiler and apparatus were lying in Mr. Hanes' cellar, at Shepherdstown, where it was placed by Fulton & Rumsey after their successful experiment, and I understand it was the intention of the State of Virginia to send it to the U. S. Patent Office, to show the improvement in steam machinery, just as Franklin's Printing Press compares with the recent developments in that line. There are gentlemen living in Jefferson county at this time, who can corroborate my statement. Mr. John Rokenbaugh and Jacob Hanss assisted Fulton in the blacksmith department.

M. GARRETT.

Washington, May 5th, 1866.

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

BY C. W. HOWARD, KINGSTON, GEO.

The following we extract from a very valuable Essay on the subject, from the Patent Office Report of 1860.

What are the Grasses suited to the Southern States?

Failures are often as instructive as successes. To save labor and expense to others, a statement will be made of the results of all the experiments in grasses and forage plants, made at Spring Bank Farm.

This farm is situated near Kingston, Cass county, Georgia. It is in what is called the blue limestone formation. The soil is stiff, red clay, having in it a very small quantity of sand. Except the bottom land, it has been manured where most of the experiments have been made. Latitude between 34 and 35 degrees.

FORAGE PLANTS.

1. *Sainfoin*.—From the great value of this plant in the South of Europe, it was hoped that it would prove an acquisition to Southern agriculture. Seeds have been sowed on this farm, obtained from England, France and Naples. They have been sowed, at intervals of time, on upland and low ground, on manured and unmanured land, on limed and unlimed land, and in no instance with success. The plants have lived, but their existence has been a sickly and useless one.

2. *Burnet* or *Pimpernel*.—This plant does not grow here high enough to mow. It is green all winter, being scarcely touched by our severest frosts. It is not liked by stock during the summer, but is readily eaten during the winter. It is worthy of more extended trial than has been given it here. It grows in tufts or bunches; its blood-red blossoms with their peculiar round form, (from which it derives its name, "Sanguisorba,") render it an ornamental plant.

3. *Lupine*.—This was another plant from the South of Europe, from which much was expected.—The plant has grown vigorously here, but soon after the formation of the beans it was attacked by an insect, which touched nothing else, and destroyed it. A similar insect has followed several other experiments with this plant in Georgia. Besides being subject to this casualty, it is an annual which diminishes its value even where it can be successfully grown.

4. *Vetch*.—Experiments have been made with both the English summer and winter vetch. They have grown very well, but do not produce as much as the better sort of our field peas. These are also annual. There is a native vetchling which is propagated with ease, which comes earlier than any other forage plant except lucerne. This is an insignificant plant on poor land, but on rich land grows more than knee-high and makes a fine hay. Its best use is to be sown with winter grasses for pasture; after once being sowed, resowing is not necessary unless it be grazed too severely. It is now becoming generally diffused over this farm.

5. *Scabious*.—This is a forage plant much valued at the cantons of the Cevennes. Besides being nutritious, it is believed to possess valuable medicinal properties for live stock. It is known in our flower gardens under the popular name of "Mourning Bride." It has not been found here to stand grazing, and does not answer for hay.

6. *Chicory*.—Arthur Young speaks with enthusiasm of this plant: "I never see this plant," says he, "this excellent plant, without congratulating myself for having travelled with the view of acquiring and spreading useful knowledge." According to him the introduction of this forage plant into England, if a man had done nothing else during his life, would be sufficient to prove that he had not lived in vain. In the Southern States it certainly does not promise equal benefits. It grows with vigor; stock are fond of it when cut and thrown to them. But it is propagated too slowly, and requires too much culture for the present state of Southern agriculture. Such at least is the conclusion based upon the experiments made with it upon this farm.

7. *French Crimson Clover*.—This is a beautiful annual when in blossom, resembling a field of large ripe strawberries. On rich land it thrives well during winter and spring, and affords early and valuable pasture. As a fertilizer, it would be valuable sown with wheat on land already in good heart.—The seeds differ from the common red clover in being enveloped in a kind of down, which enables them to be diffused by the wind.

8. *Neopolitan Clover*.—This species closely resembles the preceding. Both the plant and the seeds are somewhat larger. It is also an annual, and its value is diminished on this account.

9. *Spurry*.—This plant, which has been called the "clover of sandy lands," has been unsuccessfully tried at this place. The growth was meagre and valueless. It is possible that it might thrive on lands containing more sand.

10. *Melilot*.—Two species of melilot have been experimented upon; one an annual having yellow blossoms, the seeds of which were obtained on the Battery at Charleston, S. C. It grows luxuriantly here, but is rejected by all kinds of live stock. The other kind, with white blossoms, is a biennial, growing on rich land four or five feet high; it is also rejected by stock. It is a singular fact that this foreign plant was in use by the Cherokee Indians before this country was taken possession of by the whites. It was valued by the Indians as a fragrant ingredient in a salve in much repute among them.

11. *Narrow-Leaved Plantain*.—This plant is regarded as a pest at the North. In England, on the contrary, it is much valued, particularly in Yorkshire, where it passes under the name of ribwort.—Almost all the clover seed brought to the Southern States from the North, contain seeds of the plantain. It will live at the South on the poorest land, but is valuable only on good land. If not grazed during the summer it will afford a considerable amount of winter food. Cattle, horses and sheep eat it in winter with avidity. Hogs are not fond of it. It is a useful constituent of a winter pasture at the South, and its growth is therefore encouraged on this farm.

12. *White Clover*.—This is an invaluable plant in Southern agriculture. It springs naturally in almost every place on which ashes have been thrown, and which have been left for any length of time, without cultivation. Its benefits are not generally known, because the spots on which it grows are generally thrown open to cattle all the year round. They are very fond of it, and it is therefore rarely suffered to attain its full height. On this farm, if not grazed during the winter and spring, it grows on manured land sufficiently tall to mow. If sowed

with tall grasses for hay, it stretches in its efforts to obtain its share of light, and thus gives a heavy cutting near the ground. Its tendency, at times, to slabber horses is an objection; but this objection is trifling when compared with its many advantages. It is very valuable as a hog and sheep pasture, as it grows during the warm spells in winter in this latitude and below it. It thrives on any land that is rich enough for it, growing as well on sandy lands near the coast as on the dry lands of the interior.— It is of much use as a fertilizer. When a piece of ground has been made rich enough to bear a good coat of white clover, which is suffered to shed seeds, it becomes as natural to the soil as crab grass. The process of subsequent improvement is easy. It yields little summer pasture. It possesses an interest to the Southern planter, as it will thrive on sandy soils on which red clover will not live. It should be sowed with some of the grasses. It combines admirably well with Bermuda grass, as the white clover appears as the Bermuda ceases to grow in the autumn. The extensive cultivation of this apparently insignificant though really valuable plant is strongly advised.

13. *Red Clover.*—It is unnecessary to speak of the value of this forage plant. This is universally known. The only question is, Will it grow at the South? Careful inquiry, experiments and observations have determined the following results in regard to it: It will grow on rich and dry bottom lands in all parts of the South. It will not thrive in a wet subsoil, however rich the surface may be. It will thrive on any of our lands made sufficiently rich and ploughed to a sufficient depth. Deep ploughing is essential, in order to enable its tap root to sink rapidly into the earth. On lands destitute of clay, it is useless to attempt its culture.— Clay lands which have been worn by cultivation must be well manured in order to grow red clover successfully. It will die out if pastured much, under our fiery sun, after the month of June. It should be suffered to remain untouched during the summer, and be grazed again as cool weather commences. Red clover possesses a peculiar advantage to the Southern planter, not to cut for hay, but chiefly as a hog pasture in the spring, to last until the stubble fields are open. One of the greatest expenses of the plantation is the cost of meat for the negroes. This meat, during the greater part of the year, is bacon. The most troublesome season of the year in hog raising is the spring. Red clover meets the wants of that season. Every planter should sow enough red clover to graze his hogs at that time. There is scarcely a plantation in which suitable land cannot be found. Of it as a fertilizer in a rotation of crops, it is unnecessary to speak.— It grows well at the South in woodland which has been well thinned out, and the ashes from the burned timber and brush carefully scattered.

14. *Lucern.*—On many accounts, Lucern is one of the most bountiful gifts of Nature to the Southern planter. No grass or forage plant in cultivation at the North will yield nearly as much hay as Lucern at the South. In good seasons, and on land sufficiently rich, it can be cut four or five times during the year. An acre of good Lucern will afford hay and cut green food for five horses the whole year. Ten acres will supply fifty head of plantation horses. This can be cut down in a day with a mowing machine. How unwise in the planter, then, to damage his corn by pulling fodder—that most irksome and senseless work of the plantation. A few

acres of Lucern would save him this labor, and the tedious time occupied in pulling fodder could be employed in the improvement of his land. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of Lucern on poor land. It will live, but it will not be profitable.— There are certain indispensable requisites in the cultivation of Lucern. The ground must be good upland; it must be made very rich; it cannot be made too rich. If the ground is as carefully prepared for it as an asparagus bed, the Lucern will spring almost with the rapidity (after cutting) of asparagus. It must be very clean. When the Lucern is young it is delicate, and may be smothered with the natural weeds and grasses of a foul soil. Land which has been in cotton, worked very late, if made sufficiently rich, is in a good state of preparation for Lucern. The manure put upon it must be free from the seeds of weeds; hence, a mixture of guano and phosphatic manures would be an excellent application. On this farm, land designed for Lucern is put in drilled turnips well manured and worked. The turnips are folded with live stock—that is, they are fed on the ground, which thus gets all the solid, and liquid excrements of the animals, and becomes very rich, and is also very clean.

Great depth of cultivation is necessary in preparation of the soil for Lucern. If the ground was broken up with a four horse-plough, and in the same furrow a two-horse subsoil plough was run, stirring it eighteen or twenty inches, it would be to the advantage of the subsequent crops of Lucern.

Ten pounds of seed are required for an acre, sowed broadcast. Drilling is unnecessary if the ground be properly prepared and the Lucern is not pastured. If the preparation has been imperfect, and the Lucern is to be occasionally pastured, it is better to drill at such a distance as will allow a narrow plough to be passed between the rows when the surface requires stirring.

Either early in autumn or early in February are good seasons for sowing Lucern. The seed should be lightly harrowed in, and then the surface should be rolled. Lucern lasts a great number of years, the roots ultimately becoming as large as a small carrot. It should be top-dressed every third year with some manure free from the seeds of weeds.— Ashes are very suitable for it. The Lucern field should be as near as possible to the stables, as work-horses, during the spring and summer, should be fed with it in a green or wilted state. As Lucern is much earlier than red clover, it will be found a useful adjunct in hog raising. Hogs are very fond of it, and will thrive on it in the spring, when it is cut green and thrown to them. This extended notice of Lucern is given because it is remarkably adapted to our soil and climate, and is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable plant for hay-making and soiling to the Southern planter. It thrives in no part of Europe with greater vigor than it does in the Southern States.

It will be seen from the necessarily brief remarks upon these fourteen different forage plants that the writer has bestowed much attention upon this interesting branch of agriculture. His observations are not taken from books, but are the result of personal examination and experiment. Some of the seeds of these plants have been obtained with a good deal of trouble. When some of these plants, the seeds of which had been obtained from England, failed, it was supposed to be possible that the failure might have arisen from the fact that the seeds were grown in a climate different from our own. A

second trial was therefore made with seeds obtained from Italy. The result has been given. The whole of them are rejected as being not deserving of attention at the South, except Lucern, red and white clover, and possibly burnet.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Amount of Seed Wheat for an Acre.

Every wheat plant requires for its fair development an area of about 16 square inches, or a piece of ground 4 inches square. There are in an acre of land 43,560 square feet. Each square foot contains 9 of these 4-inch squares, hence is capable of sustaining 9 wheat plants; and so we have 392,040 as the number of wheat plants that will grow advantageously on an acre of good land. In a bushel of wheat with kernels of fair size, there are about 650,000 grains. If these be uniformly distributed over one acre, there will be about 15 kernels on every square foot, or a fraction more than 9 square inches, or an area of 3 inches square, for each kernel. Did the wheat plant produce only one stalk and head, this would not be too thick. But, as we may expect every plant to *tiller* that is, produce from 1 to 5, 10, or more stems, if all these kernels should grow, the straw would be so thick that the ears of wheat would be short and small, and the grain also of a diminutive size. But, in practice, we find that there is a failure somewhere; for if we use no more seed, the grain will not stand thick enough on the ground. What then becomes of the seed?—and how much must we use? Much depends on the size of the kernels, the number that will vegetate, the condition of the soil, and the manner of putting in the seed. Some kernels often are nearly twice as large as others. When kernels are small, of course less seed is required, and *vice versa*. If the grain has been threshed with a machine which has bruised the kernels, more seed is necessary than if threshed with a flail or whipped out, which is the best way to thresh for seed. When it is put in with a good drill, less seed will be required than if sowed broadcast. When the soil is rich, an acre will require less seed than if the ground is in a poor state of fertility, for the richer the soil is, the more the plants will tiller. One bushel of good seed per acre, well put into a rich soil, is enough. Making suitable allowances for imperfections alluded to, it is advisable to increase the amount sometimes to 2½ bushels per acre. Usually about 2 bushels is the advisable quantity. If plants have room to tiller when the soil is fertile, thin seeding will yield as much as thick.—*American Agriculturist.*

A golden rule for a young lady, is to converse always with your female friends, as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men, as if your female companions were present.

Application of Machinery to Farming.

The application of machinery to farming, is one of the distinguished features of the present age over that of the past, and has done more to elevate the profession of farming than all other agencies combined. It is not enough that farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which chemistry affords in its application to their art; it is not enough that they learn how to save as much as possible of the manures made on their premises, and the best method of applying them; it is not enough that they know at what seasons, and to what depth their soil should be cultivated. They must perform as many of the operations of farming by machinery as machinery can be made to perform with advantage. There is no other way in which agriculture can keep pace, in respectability, pleasure and profit with the other arts. Without this expedient it will be outstripped by them, and sink steadily in comparative rank.—By machinery adapted to the work at hand, the farmer emerges from the mere drudgery of his calling by the substitution of iron, wood and steel, for the living muscles. The ox or horse attached to the machine is made to do the work of many men, leaving the brain, unencumbered with the body's physical exhaustion, to perform its labors.

If as much corn can be cultivated, and cultivated well, with a horse and cultivator and one man, as can be cultivated with ten hoes in the hands of ten men, it is easy to see which of the two methods is the road that leads fastest to wealth. There may be many inventions which it is not advisable for the farmer to purchase, since in some way they are defective; but whenever it is clearly ascertained that the machine will do the work of many men and with no objectionable features it will be well to purchase whenever the means can be had to do so, because it is impossible with human muscle to compete successfully with those who have the wisdom to employ machinery. He can not contend single handed against forces so unequal.

SPRING CONCERT.

There's a concert, a concert of gladness and glee,
The programme is rich, and the tickets are free,
In a grand, vaulted hall, where there's room and to spare,
With no gas light to eat up the oxygen there.
The musicians excel in their wonderful art,
They have compass of voice, and the gamut by heart;
They have traveled abroad in the Winter recess,
And sung to vast crowds with unbounded success,
And now 'tis a favor and privilege rare
Their arrival to hail, and their melodies share.

These exquisite minstrels a fashion have set,
Which they hope you'll comply with and may not regret.
They don't keep late hours, for they're always been told
'Twould injure their voices and make them look old.
They invite you to come if you have a fine ear,
To the garden or grove, their rehearsals to hear,
Their chorus is full ere the sunbeam is born,
Their music the sweetest at breaking of morn—
It was learned at Heaven's gate, with its rapturous lays,
And may teach you, perhaps, its own spirit of praise.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Every farmer has always lamented the fact that a great part of his labor is necessarily given to keeping his fences from dilapidation. It is this unprofitable work that makes agriculture a less lucrative pursuit than other occupations. Posts and rails decay almost as fast as the profits of the farm will permit their renewal. Every five or six years a rail fence must be thrown down and reset, that the change of the crossing may make them last longer. Yet there has never been a series of experiments carefully and extensively made to determine the best modes of preserving timber, by the time and manner of their cutting, or by applications to protect posts and exposed timbers from decay. One of the most useful duties of our agricultural colleges will be in making these experiments.

Our attention has been called to this important subject in reading an article in a newspaper, headed "Old Ships." The first of these mentioned is the Princess Mary, built on the Thames, England, in the early part of the 17th century, and famous as being the vessel which brought Mary and William, of Orange, over from Holland into Great Britain in 1688. That vessel remained good until 1827, when it was lost by being wrecked. In connexion with the old ships named in this article these facts are stated :

"The Sovereign (an old vessel) was built in 1637, and when repaired in 1684, forty-seven years after, her timber was so hard that it was difficult to work it. It was the practice in the north of England, to bark timber standing, and in Staffordshire especially, and let it remain in that state for a time to season. The Achilles was built by contract in 1757 of timber barked in the spring and felled the next winter. She was docked in 1770 and found exceedingly sound, and was sold in 1784 because too small for a line-of-battle ship. The Hawke (sloop) was built half of timber barked in 1787, and felled in 1790, and half of timber felled in the usual way, from the same soil and neighborhood. In 1803 she was taken to pieces, and both sides were found equally decayed."

There is great difficulty in determining the precise results of experiments made on the durability of timber. There is much difference in individual trees standing near each other, and of the same kind. There is still greater difference in trees grown on poor ridges and in rich bottom lands. But still experiments could determine the value of different modes of preparing the timber for special purposes.

Of the experiment given in the above account of old ships, we have tested its practical utility to a certain extent. Having purchased an old dilapidated farm, on which some of the fences had not been repaired for thirty years, we found that of the rails in them, the kind in best preservation was hickory. White oak rails had become very light,

but some of the hickory were scarcely affected at all, whilst in others the sap was entirely rotted.— Of the sound hickory some were shell-bark, but most were red hickory. Of the sound rails many had the sap-wood in excellent preservation—these had had the bark stripped. All hickory rails unstripped had their sap-wood entirely destroyed.

We acted on these facts, and where we could do so, made hickory rails in the spring when the sap was in lively flow, stripping the bark from each of the rails as fast as they were made, and piling them closely to prevent their warping. These rails now, ten years after making, show no signs of decay in the sap-wood, and are as hard, perhaps more so, than the heart-wood. But hickory rails made in the winter, and the bark adhering, rotted in the sap-wood in two years.

Every farmer knows how quickly the sap-wood rots. Sap-wood is gradually changed to heart-wood by the force of pressure and of growth. The outer layers seem to press upon the interior ones, causing them to contract by lessening the size of the pores. These pores, too, are gradually closed by cell-growth. The wood is more solid, and less air can penetrate them. The sap almost ceases to circulate in them. But in the sap-wood this circulation is undiminished. In the spring when the sap, then almost nothing but water, ascends, it is fluid; but having been acted upon in the leaf, which absorbs carbonic acid, and exhales the water of the sap, it descends thicker, and is retained in the cells or pores, forming cell or wood growth.

By stripping the bark in the spring the sap, in its ascent, is exhaled or flows from the pores, and no elaborated or descending sap is formed. Now, this deposit of the descending sap appears to have great affinity for oxygen, which exists in the air, and is that part of it which destroys all things that are of vegetable or animal growth after death. Timber that is stripped of its bark having but little of this downward sap, the wood seasons to complete hardness, and is not destroyed by the oxygen, because it is not taken up by an absorbent, such as the descending sap appears to be.

It is well known that wood always under water never rots, because the air is excluded from it; and posts rot most rapidly at the surface of the ground, where the air penetrates into the pores, and aided by moisture which hastens decomposition. To fill up the pores of the wood with a substance antagonistic to the oxygen of the atmosphere, and which will not dissolve in water readily, must be preservative. A substance having these properties, and which will solidify or harden the wood itself, is best of all others. Pyroligneous acid—an acid procured by the distillation of wood—gas tar, and other substances are used, but we know of no series of

experiments having been made to determine their relative value, and of the manner and times of their application.*

Individual experiments have often been made, but the years that must elapse before they can be tested, so often removes those who have made them from the place where they are made, that nothing is heard of the result. But we hope, through our regular correspondents, to glean some reliable information respecting them, and we desire they will make inquiries about them, as we propose hereafter to make some interrogatories in our circulars on this subject. And should any person have made such experiments, we hope he will advise the Commissioner of Agriculture of the result, and thus aid in lessening one of the heaviest expenses to which the farmer is subject.—*March Rep. Ag. Depart.*

*It is surprising to us that Mr. Commissioner Newton should be ignorant of the fact that pyroligneous acid, in the preservation of timber, has been, for a number of years, brought into very general use in Europe; that extensive works for the preparation of timber have long been in active operation in England, and that the demand for timber so preserved, to be used for the sleepers and cross-ties of railways on the Continent, is already enormous, and is rapidly extending. If there is any one thing that has been satisfactorily tested, it is the preservative qualities of pyroligneous acid when forced by pressure into the pores of timber.—*Eds. Maryland Farmer.*

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

One of the most valuable crops a farmer can grow is an acre or more of Indian corn for fodder for his stock in the fall. Some farmers sow it broadcast, but it is better to sow it in drills, about two feet apart, so that a cultivator can be run between the rows. It may be sown with any good seed-sower, or bean-planter. First furrow out the drills for the seed with a one-horse plow, about three inches deep, and cover the seed with the plow, which will leave the ground in ridges; and as soon as the corn has well sprouted, and is about to come up, if the ground were level, take a one-horse harrow and invert it—teeth up—and draw it crosswise over the patch of corn till the ground is made smooth. This operation gives the corn a week's start of the weeds, and it will require nothing, as after cultivation, but the cultivator.

The curing should be done by cutting up the corn, leaving it a day or two to wilt, then bind it, stack it, and when dry stack it; or, if you have room to set up the sheaves on your hay mows, it will be better than to stack the fodder; but do not lay the bundles on their sides, unless you are willing to have them mould, and become worthless.

Such a crop of corn should be fed to stock in the green state, when pastures are short, and the surplus only cured and saved for winter feed.—*Rural Amer.*

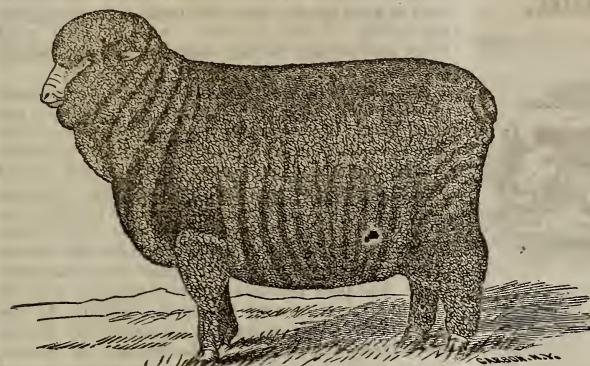
MAKING CLOVER HAY.

We were told of an extraordinary experiment in making clover hay, by Mr. O. L. AMES of Sandusky Co. which we think it will be well for farmers to know. Mr. Ames had a field of ten or twelve acres of heavy clover which he desired to put in the barn in the least possible time. He mowed part of the field one day and finished cutting at about 2 P. M. of the second day; raked it up and put it all in the barn the second day. Everybody said he would have a nice pile of manure in his hay mow in a few weeks, but Mr. Ames thought he understood himself, and the sequel showed that he did. In putting up the clover hay, he sprinkled on six quarts of air-slaked lime to the load, as it was laid in the mow. The hay steamed away at a great rate, but when the commotion had subsided and the hay came to be fed out to the lambs, it was found to be in the most perfect order, and was devoured with great relish—more so than any other hay which he ever fed to stock. The lambs, 180 in number, made an unusual growth during the winter, and are now at two years old, as we saw them, a lot of splendid sheep..

To make clover hay, Mr. Ames says he would cut it when in full bloom; cut it down in the afternoon if sure of fair weather; let it lie over night, and put it in the barn next day, putting on from four to six quarts of air-slaked lime to the load. If the mow is wide, put on all at once after laying the load on the mow; if narrow, put on the lime at two times while unloading. The hay will be perfectly preserved, coming out fresh and fragrant, and if not laid in too fast, with its green color preserved. Use no salt.

Clover may be cut in the forenoon after the dew is off, and if not very heavy, turned, raked and put in the barn the same day, by the use of lime as above. The great point in making clover hay is to retain the leaves; this necessitates careful handling and very little exposure to the sun while being cured.—*Ohio Farmer.*

VALUE OF POTATO TOPS AS A MANURE.—Containing a large quantity of valuable ingredients, we at once see the value of the system generally adopted in the practice of plowing in the tops. The value of the tops is increased from the large quantity of various nitrogenous compounds, which assist directly in the formation of new nitrogenous compounds. The average proportion of nitrogen in the leaf is stated by Dr. Fromberg, in 100 lbs. in the natural state, as from 0.82 to 0.92 lbs.; and in 100 lbs. of dry leaves, from 5.12 to 5.76 lbs. Every ton of potato-tops ploughed in as a manure adds 50 lbs. of inorganic salts, and a quantity of organic matter containing 20 lbs. of nitrogen, or 23 lbs. of ammonia. Compared with the best Ichaboe guano, 1 ton of potato-tops is equivalent to 2½ cwt. of it.



Sheep and Brush.

If those farmers who are troubled with brush in their meadows and pastures will only keep a few sheep, they will find everything in their reach kept well trimmed up. If the brush be once cut down they will keep it down. As high up as they can reach they will browse off everything green, and keep a pasture cleaner than if left to the brush hook. The Merino is much better in a brush pasture than the larger sheep, as they will venture into thickets that a large mutton sheep does not like to encounter.

Merino Sheep.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, an extensive sheep breeder, said at the late Wool Growers' Convention, at Syracuse, N. Y.:

There has been a controversy among ourselves as to the best breed of sheep. So far as breeds are concerned, the experience of a large portion of our farmers has taught them that both for meat and wool the Merino is the most valuable. Its wool is more cheaply produced; its quality is fitted for fancy cassimeres, shawls, mousline de laines and flannels, in which American factories excel. When America shall make the same use of its long-combing wools as France, she will then realize the immense value of her flocks. The great and decided improvement of the new Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown sheep in England, and of the Merino in America, is a triumph of human skill. The latter is best adapted to this climate and the wants of our farmers.—When properly grown it surpasses all other wools in the amount produced per square inch of surface. It is sometimes abused for its weight, but this was an unjust trick of buyers. Let nobody be influenced by this talk. I hope that the practice of washing wool will be abandoned, as it complicates the buying and selling and injures the sheep.

An offensive war against weeds, is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

MR. COOK'S PAULAR EWE.

E. M. Cook, of Richville, Vt., writes to us (Feb. 1865):—"My flock consists of seventeen ewes of the Paular or Rich stock. The four-year-old ewe, drawn by Mr. Page, (the cut of which accompanies this,) was got by a ROBINSON ram out of a pure Rich ewe."—*Rural New Yorker.*

Annual Fair of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

The Fair of this Association was held near Rochester, on the 9th and 10th of May last—there was a large attendance of those interested in the culture of sheep and wool.—The exhibition of sheep was remarkable for numbers as well as quality—a large number of the rams being valued from \$1000 to \$5,000.

The exhibition is highly spoken of by the local press.

The *Country Gentleman*, which had its own reporter on the ground, thus speaks of some of the sheep:

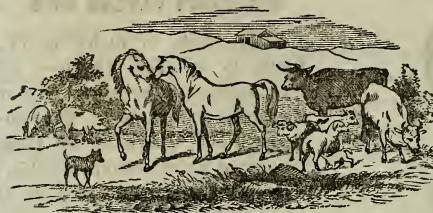
The Silesian sheep exhibited by Wm. Chamberlain, Esq., were not sheared. This we regret. They are admirable sheep, and give promise of being the most useful breed of Merinos in the country—wool of finer quality than the American Merinos, with less grease, and consequently better carcass.

There was a fair show of Cotswold, Leicester, and Southdown sheep, but with the exception of the former, none of the leading breeders were represented. The "American" Merinos overshadowed all others, and your reporter left the grounds with one thought fully impressed on his mind. It was this: Had the great intelligence, care, thought, labor, skill, patience, and perseverance embodied in these sheep, been devoted to the development of really valuable qualities; had the interests of manufacturers been consulted, as well as the interests of sheep-breeders and wool-growers; had the vital energies of these really splendid sheep, with their magnificent constitutions, been economized and directed exclusively to the production of valuable products; had fine wool, good carcass, and early maturity been the object of men who have demonstrated their ability to mould animal functions in accordance with their will; had the leading breeders of American Merinos been strictly honest and bred sheep for a worthy object, they would have been entitled to, and would have received the lasting gratitude of their fellow men.

Is it yet too late to turn these sheep to a useful purpose? A sheep that has the power of secreting 20 lbs. of yolk or grease in a year, must have immense capacity of appropriating food. Cannot this capacity be turned to a good account? Cannot it be turned to the production of wool, mutton, and tallow? Let the breeders of American Merinos take these suggestions in good part. They are worth their consideration. If they continue in their present course, they will ruin the whole wool-growing interests of the country. Let them be warned in time. Honesty is the best policy. Let us furnish an article that manufacturers want, and there will be competition enough to secure us fair prices. Your reporter is a wool grower, and keeps none but American Merinos, and he believes that half the labor that has been expended in developing this grease secreting faculty, will make them all that can be desired.

Be not afraid to put dear feed into your sheep. The value will show in the wool, in the mutton, and the success of lambs. So, pretty much with all kinds of stock. As manure is a safe investment in soil, so feed is a safe investment in stock. Only use judgment and have good breeds.

Live Stock Register.



Dairy Cows and their Treatment--The Different Breeds.

There are many good suggestions in the following extract which we take from the Report of Edw. M. Gardner, Chairman of a Committee of the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

Now what should a farmer do in relation to procuring profitable stock? In the first place we must remember that his milch cows are only so many machines to turn his grass into gold. Therefore there are certain things beyond the mere milking capacity which are important. When a cow has become too old to be profitable as a milker, it is then important to profitably prepare her for the butcher. There are milch cows in Massachusetts which sell readily for slaughter, after they have ceased to be profitable for the dairy, for more than a hundred dollars each. If these cows would fatten for thirty or forty dollars, which they would,--then the breeders get sixty or seventy dollars clear on a cow, while the raisers of poor mongrel stock get nothing.

So that the thriving farmer will look to milk first, and then to the capacity to take on flesh. A prudent merchant would pay but little for a ship that he could not at some future time repair and make valuable for some other business. So he who purchases a house looks to see if it can be repaired without costing more than it is worth.

By what we have said, it will readily be perceived that your committee are in favor of blood stock for profit.

The next question that arises is, "Among the various blood stock, which is best?" We answer this by saying that each one exceeds the other under certain circumstances. The question then with us is, Which is best for poor, or at least, very ordinary pastures?

With good feed, a very ordinary cow may be made a respectable milker. With poor feed, the best cow will utterly fail. The farmer then should first look at his own means of feeding. The Short-Horn cow is heavy; it is troublesome to her to travel; she requires thick grass; in fact, she wants to be "up to her knees in clover," and then she will pay most richly, both as a milker and for the butcher. But it would be the height of folly for a farmer who has only poor pastures to buy Short-Horns.

The Ayrshires are lighter on the foot, more nimble, capable of enduring severer winters, and of recuperating readily in the spring. As milkers they produce a larger quantity of milk and butter in proportion to the food they eat, than any other of

the pure breeds. Like all other cows, natives as well as pure breeds, they will make poor things on starvation. These, however, will be very good cows, and perhaps the very best, for thin and meagre pasturage.

The Jerseys have their peculiarities. For richness of milk, and butter made from it, no pure breed can excel them. Some say that they require more tender care than the Ayrshires, but to breed in with natives that are good milkers, a very superior cow would *probably* be produced. We say "probably," because no mongrel cow will certainly produce a good milker, however excellent the mother may be. Yet to cross good natives with any of the pure breeds, the chance of getting a good milker is increased more than four-fold. For poor pastures and hard winters, they are not equal, as it is said by some breeders, to the Ayrshires. Other as reputable breeders, say that no cow exceeds the Jersey in hardiness. A farmer, with a herd of Ayrshires or Ayrshire grades, could not do better than to have a Jersey or two to color and flavor his milk and butter. For a private gentleman, the Jersey is far superior to any other cow.

The Devon is not usually a good milker. The Devon, crossed with our native cow, would be good for a mere stock raiser. For working oxen and the shambles, they are very valuable. Their beef is excellent. No beef is sweeter, and none so well "mixed."

But the best milkers in proportion to their size and food, are grade Ayrshires. A cross obtained from an Ayrshire bull and a pure-bred Short-Horn, produces a stock that for beauty, for the milk-pail, and, at least, to take on fat readily, would be hard to beat. It is a most excellent and profitable stock, if a farmer has good pasture lots for fall feed, and raises roots enough to mess them through the winter.

We have said that care does much to make the cow. Milk is not, as the Scotch have it, all "made through the mouth;" good feeding is not all. To have your cows, whether natives or bloods, do their best, there are certain other requisites.

- 1st. They should have a warm barn.
- 2d. That barn should be cleaned often.
- 3d. The cows should be fed regularly; that is, at regular hours.
- 4th. They should be milked and managed with all gentleness.
- 5th. They should never be forced to remain out in the cold.
- 6th. They should be "curried" every morning.
- 7th. They should be milked dry every time, and by a milker that milks quickly but tenderly.

RAISING STOCK.—A correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, sends the following sensible hint in regard to raising stock:

Every breeder of mules knows that a good horse colt can not be expected from a mare that has borne mules. The common theory of this is that the blood of the mare becomes permanently affected by that of the foal, giving mulish characteristics to her subsequent progeny.

Applying this to the cow, is it not likely that the blood of the cow is permanently tainted when she is made to bear bad blooded calves? And can farmers expect ever to raise good stock from cows to which, for the purpose of making them milkers, they have been in the habit of using any runt of a bull they could pick up?

FEEDING CATTLE.

With the present scarcity of labor and consequent high prices of grain, it is important in feeding cattle to handle them in such a manner as to feed as little grain as possible, depending mainly upon grass and the gleanings of the harvest fields. To make first quality of beef, take a lot of thrifty Durhams, three years old, say three quarter bloods, averaging one thousand pounds; commence feeding them about the middle of March, upon crushed corn put in troughs—say one peck in the morning, and the same quantity in the afternoon, to each head; have racks filled with good stock fodder or wheat straw well salted. Treat them in this way until about the middle of May, then turn them on good clover and blue grass, changing every few weeks during the summer months that they may have fresh grass; about the middle of October commence feeding again as in March and April, giving them the benefit of the best grass, and by the middle of December, they are ready for market, and will have gained in weight on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per head per day, or in nine months 675 pounds, making the average 1675 pounds.

It is a fair estimate to say that such cattle as these, at the 1st of March can be bought at 5 cents, and will readily sell by the middle of December, thus fattened, at 6 cents. Thus we have cattle costing \$50 per head, worth \$150 per head.—This increase has been made with, say—60 bushels of crushed corn, equal to about 40 bushels nett, and five months grazing. The writer of this has made several experiments in this way with lots of 25 to 50 head, and the results have been even more favorable than the above.—*Ind. and Com. Gaz.*

TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS AFTER TURNING OUT TO GRASS.—A member of the Little Falls Farmers Club, said:—"When cows are first turned to pasture and until the ground becomes warm, they should be housed at night from cold storms of rain. At such times if unprotected, they fall off in milk and do not get back again to the old standard in several days; besides the general health of the animal is liable to be injured. Many persons do not appreciate the amount of damage done to stock from exposure to storms in the early part of the season, or that cows can possibly fall sick from causes that date back to such influences. Mr. LEWIS, in reference to this point, remarked that the sleeping arrangement of cows in spring he regarded as of the utmost importance. He would not let cows lay out in cold rains, even when they had been a month at pasture.

A horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

USEFUL RECIPES.

LICE ON COLTS.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, says:—Take two gallons of water and one quart of soft soap and stir together; then stir in one pint of salt. With this preparation wash the colt thoroughly, so as to wet the skin all over. Repeat in two or three weeks. If they are the small, red, or hen's lice, tobacco is the best; one-third of a pound to two gallons of water, well steeped, is strong enough for the purpose. Another correspondent says:—I will give one which I have tried and seen tried without failure in any case. Take whale or lamp oil and put it on from the head along the back to the roots of the tail, say one half pint. It will kill lice on colts or neat cattle.

COLIC IN HORSES.—The eminent physician, Dr. S. S. FITCH, recommends as a remedy for colic in horses, a pint of wood ashes, so far liquified as to enable the animal to take it. He states that in the stomach of a horse belonging to him, which died of colic, was found a large ball of meal, undigested, the real cause of death. The alkali proposed would have disintegrated such a substance. The wood ashes will not harm the coating of the stomach, while they will produce speedy relief in all cases, however severe.

WARTS ON CATTLE.—A subscriber asks how warts can be readily removed with caustic, lunar or potash. Five cents worth of caustic, or caustic of potash will suffice.—Keep the caustic in a vial, take a stick of it, wet the end with water or spittele, and rub it on the warts. Two or three applications will suffice. Be very careful of the caustic of potash or it will eat too deep and make a sore.—*N. H. Far.*

WASHING THE UDDER in strong soap suds, as hot as the hands can bear, and giving the cow an ounce of saltpetre and a handful of salt in a bran mess, is said to be a cure for "bloody milk."

A practical farmer says the best oil for harness is one quart of neatfoot oil, four ounces of beef tallow and three tablespoons of lampblack. In summer add four ounces of beeswax.

MANGE OR BARN IRCH.—This is often a troublesome disorder. It is contagious and liable to run through the whole herd if not arrested. It makes its appearance more frequently about the head of the animal, but extends to other parts of the body, causing much annoyance to stock and giving it a very unsightly appearance.

The disease is very easily cured, by mingling sulphur with oil or lard, and applying the mixture to the diseased parts. Sulphur is a sovereign remedy for many diseases of the skin, and is used internally with success by many stock-men for promoting the health and thrift of domestic animals. When used for this purpose it is mingled in small quantities with salt and is readily taken in this way.

Animals kept upon dry food for six months of the year are more liable to contract diseases on such food than while at pasture, and sulphur fed in the way suggested, serves an important purpose in purifying the blood and in promoting health.—*Utica Herald.*

HORN AIL AND FOOT ROT.—Mr. ROSE, at a late meeting of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, said he had much experience in the care of cattle; had formerly kept a dairy of 100 cows, and farmed upon a 700 acre farm. He had always been successful in treating cows of horn ail by boring the horns, pouring in a composition made with vinegar, salt and pepper, and then plugging up the holes made in boring. Foot rot, he thought, was caused by cows running in muddy places. He always found hot tar, applied to the diseased parts, effectual in restoring the feet to health.

ISAAC SMALL said: his herd had been greatly troubled with it for some years back; had tried tar and other remedies, and found nothing to act so efficiently as blue vitriol powdered, and applied to the parts affected.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER
 AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,
 PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,
 BY
S. S. MILLS & CO.
 No. 24 South Calvert Street,
 CORNER OF MERCER,
BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
 E. WHITMAN,

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1866.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies
\$12.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 1 square of 10 lines, or less,.....\$1 for each insertion.
 1 page for 12 months.....\$100 00
 1 " 6 "60 00
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 12 "60 00
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6 "35 00
 1 page Single insertion.....15 00
 and \$10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.
 Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$10—half yearly, \$6.
 Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.

OUR JUNE NUMBER.

Close of the First half of the Third Volume.

Encouraging Success of the "FARMER."

In issuing the present number of the *Maryland Farmer*, we cannot refrain from expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our friends and well-wishers, for the cordial support which they have extended to our efforts. We commenced the *Farmer* at a period when there were but few agricultural journals that had not been swept out of existence by the war. We have continued it, in spite of those adverse influences, until we have gradually gathered about us, a large list of subscribers and an advertising patronage which has annually increased until now, at the close of the first half of the third volume, and through the return of peace, and the renewed attention which is paid to agricultural pursuits, we can safely say, that the *Farmer* has become firmly established on a permanent basis. The ample capital by which the *Farmer* was sustained in the first instance, has enabled us to successfully overcome all those difficulties which usually beset new enterprises; and so much of that capital as may be necessary, will still be used to make the *Farmer* as thoroughly interesting and trustworthy an agricultural journal as is to be found in any sec-

tion of the country. We believe, from long experience in those matters pertaining to rural affairs, concerning which it is our especial province to take cognisance, that we have thus far given no promise that we have not faithfully endeavoured to fulfil, and we can point with just pride to our large circulation, and the steady increase of our advertising columns, as the best evidences that our labors have been kindly appreciated by those who are most competent to judge of their value. We trust that our friends will not regard us as egotistical in saying these things, for it is proper that they should know the condition of a periodical in which many of them have taken a great interest from the beginning, and it is also right, we should express our sincere thanks for their generous encouragement and support.

TRIAL COPIES.

Subscriptions on Trial.

Numerous applications are constantly being made for specimen copies of our "MARYLAND FARMER," by agriculturists and others throughout the country, which we are always happy to send, for they almost invariably bring us an annual subscription. To enable friends to more fully examine the character and merits of our Journal before they become permanently enrolled on our books, we now offer to furnish the "FARMER," for the ensuing 6 or 3 months, commencing with the July number, on the following very reduced terms, feeling satisfied that at the expiration of that time, they will not only record their own names, but induce others to do likewise. Our Trial List will be opened on the first of July and remain open until December next.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year,.....	\$1.50
1 " 6 months—for trial,.....	50
1 " 3 " " "	30

We will also furnish, for trial, both the *SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR* and *MARYLAND FARMER* for 6 months at \$1.50—or 3 months for 20 cents—or both for one year for \$3—making one of the best and cheapest combinations in Agricultural Literature in the United States. The *Southern Cultivator* is an old Southern journal—now in its 24th year, and published by Wm. N. White, Esq., Athens, Georgia, at \$2 per annum—and the only Agricultural paper South, that did not succumb to the war.

OUR PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

We issue with this No., at considerable expense, an 8 page supplement, devoted to *Plans of Barns and Farm Houses*, which we hope may prove of service to many of our friends who are now about to erect new Buildings, especially those in the South. We acknowledge our indebtedness to D. D. T. Moore, Esq., Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, Rochester, N. Y., for the series of plans thus offered, and would call the attention of our readers to this very excellent weekly devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Life, Literature, Science, Arts and News. It is the very best paper of this class published in the United States. Price \$3 per annum—or we will furnish the *Rural New Yorker* and *Maryland Farmer* at \$3.50 per year to all new subscribers.

so as to destroy the product. Everything eatable on the place was destroyed; pastures, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, parsvines, fruit-trees, are stripped of the leaves. The peach being the only one that escaped.

This grasshopper is not the common one which is familiar to all. It is not so long, but thicker. It has not the same flight, but skips; its longest jump not exceeding ten feet. At first, early in May, it appears about the eighth of an inch in length; growing rapidly on the tender grass, it increases in its destructive power, until about the 1st of July, when it obtains its full growth. Copulation takes place, and very soon after, the eggs may be seen arranged on the back of a female, (distinguished from the male by its lighter color and greater size,) in rows, being retained there until they are prepared to be deposited. This is done on the roots of grass, or old corn stalks, just under the surface, to be hatched with the return of spring. About the 1st of August they begin to die, and by the 20th all are gone. They seem to be omnivorous, not only devouring everything of vegetable life, but dead animals, all other insects, and each other.

We give this interesting account at such length, that the reader, when he may happen to encounter the destroyer, may know surely what he has to deal with, and take his measures accordingly.

The remedy, or rather prevention, suggested by the writer is to burn over the meadows in spring, when he can find material enough to burn, which he knows by experience will destroy the eggs, and then to pitch the crop, so as to plow as much land as possible, putting wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes in contiguous fields. That fall, all the grass of the farm must be plowed. It can only subsist on tender grass the first month of its life.

DESTROYING THE PLUM WEEVIL.

As it regards destroying the curculio in its insect or perfect state, Dr. Harris says: "Let the trees be briskly shaken or suddenly jarred every morning and evening during the time the insects appear in the beetle form. When thus disturbed they may be caught in a sheet spread under the tree, from which they should be gathered to a large, wide mouthed bottle, or other tight vessel, and be thrown into the fire." The reason for such precaution will be seen in the fact that the insects fear death, and are thus liable to escape. A practical writer says: "The whole contents of the sheet must be burned, as the curculio, when seeking death, resembles nothing so much as a dried and dead bug, and, if care is not taken, will be thrown away as such. This has frequently been the case in our own experience."

Mr. Cummings, in the New York Observer, gives the following mixture with which to syringe trees during the time in which the insect is engaged in depositing its eggs: "Mix four gallons of lime water, four gallons tobacco water, one pound whale oil soap and four ounces sulphur." This, with other similar applications, should be thrown on the young fruit after sunset, we think, every three or four days, and of course after rains, as they would be liable to be then washed off.

It will be recollected that we spoke in our last article of the use of sawdust, saturated with tar, as a remedy against this and other insects. The Ohio Farmer says that "accidentally a bottle of coal oil was broken, and thus the sawdust in which it, with others, was packed became thoroughly saturated with the liquid. This exertion being put at the foot of a plum tree about the time of blossoming, the fruit was saved. This circumstance led to further experiments, with like favorable results. It is also said that the fumes of coal tar will keep the insects from the trees. This may be tried without danger of injuring the tree by suspending to the branches bunches of cloth or any other oily, pliant substance which have been previously saturated with the liquid. This comes recommended from such high authority that we think it well worthy of trial."

THE CUCULIONIDÆ.

This is the name of the family of insects to which the plum weevil belongs. More than two hundred and twenty species of this insect are described by naturalists as being indigenous to the United States, all of them being more or less injurious to vegetation. It is said that there is not probably a nut or seed of any kind that is not liable to attack from some of the species. In addition to this, several of the species in the larva state feed upon apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c., and some upon leaves and leaf stems of various kinds of vegetables, and some upon the mature wood of trees. Although differing considerably in size and color, they resemble each other so much in form that the most unpracticed observer could hardly fail in recognizing them. They all go under the name of weevil beetle."

The insect is about one fourth of an inch in length, rough in appearance, colored in spots of brown and dirty white. At the middle of the wing covers are two elevated tubercles, behind which may be seen two larger spots of white. The larva is a white or reddish white worm usually found in the various kinds of fruit in the months of May and June. After the fruit falls from the tree this worm withdraws himself in the ground, whereupon it goes its final transformation, and in due time again comes forth to pursue his little round of existence. The thoughtful mind, as it contemplates the mysterious changes through which this little life revolves, can hardly fail to wonder at the care bestowed upon a creature which to us seems so insignificant. It exists as an egg, a worm, a chrysalis and a perfect insect endowed with wings, and all for the purpose, as far as we can see, that it may continue to exist. The destruction of our fruit is one but an incident to this end, as it is scarcely ever—only occupied for a time as a "half-way house of life."

USE OF COAL-TAR, ETC.

At a recent meeting of the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, M. Chovreul read a paper on the effects of coal-tar in destroying parasites upon animals and also insects injurious to vegetation. He states that twenty grape vines treated with a mixture of three per cent. of coal-tar mixed with sand or earth, spread about an inch thick over the roots of the vine, produced a good crop, while an equal number of vines standing in the immediate neighborhood which were not thus protected failed to perfect a single grape. He further says that what is most remarkable in regard to this substance, coal-tar, is that when not only destroys all insects, but also plants, trees, destroying the growth of vegetation, upon the above, speaks the same results. This is a mixture which is found, upon analysis, to contain some of the active ingredients of coal-tar, paraffin, paraffine, oil, creosote, &c. The Farmer probably sustains a trial of the above conclusions, and with the editor to test the facts. We fully regard this discovery as one of the most important of the age, and may result in the extermination of the insects which have been a scourge, such as the codlin worm, apple-worm and curculio."

NEWSPAPER.

THE SUN gives
you a daily journal for the
day family, in
the daily humor of things
to. It has
wholesome
conservative
the day, and
neutral partisan-

to claims of
more chaste
tion have al-
columns of
is a distin-
will continue

in character,
etic gems
ary ware.
eep up the
aud at the
trary tone.
t has been
rtain, and
ousands of
iste, good
upulously
on for pu-

ar.

In addition

ing stories

WILLIE, OR

written and,

HERVEY'S

SB.," which

one laid la

very attrac-

triking and

Louisville.

TEAM THAT

grandeur

contains

on Canada

do: the

margins:

ed edito-

ited to the

subjects.

is on the

ed from

it as well:

—plainly

is a name

ies in ill-

subscrip-

s: Too e-

marked

ements,

ests, an i

ines or

ie.

Postmas-

s is the

and for

regular

Weekly

33.

of Balt-

E OF

ssment

aryland

general

because

had so

le that

e, and

would

tions of

althier

inance

s than

il pro-

that a

c cent.

ed to a

—and

ora, so

exces-

which

of the

upon

trava-

nd of

if the

1 on-

is ex-

2,310

urlog

icy of

oans.

was,

dness

1. It

care

osely

igno-

forth

other

h is

fully,

a of

lo to

will

take

nu-

re-

vid-

the

CROPS.

There are generally complaints throughout the country as to the condition of the wheat crop, especially in the Middle and Southern States. The accounts from different sections of Maryland speak very discouragingly of the wheat prospect. On the Eastern and Western Shores and Western Maryland it looks very badly, and promises, from present appearances, not more than one-third of a crop, the fly and joint worm making sad havoc. The accounts throughout Virginia are exceedingly gloomy, judging from our correspondence and exchanges. Oats, in many sections of the country, are anything but promising, and, in fact, in many districts, fields have been already ploughed up. The Peach crop has suffered seriously. In the Peach-growing regions of the Eastern Shore, the crops, from all accounts, is almost an entire failure—the chances are that there will be barely enough to supply the local markets. The apple crop promises well—the New Jersey growers are jubilant over their prospects, they report “every tree loaded with apples, and everything indicates a fat harvest,” thus far.

We quote the following extract from a letter received from DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Sparta, Georgia :

“We have the appearance now of bad stands of cotton, in consequence of being compelled to use bad seed. The spring is backward fully fifteen days, and the appearance of the wheat is only tolerable. The peach crop is cut short from one-half to three-quarters. Apples not much injured.”

Col. WARE of Clarke county, Va., writes :

“The wheat crop will be very light—not sufficient to furnish us with seed and bread and pay our labor. Many have ploughed up their wheat fields and put in oats.”

THE GROWING COTTON CROP.—Newspaper accounts from Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South and North Carolina, represent the growing crop of cotton as seriously injured by the recent cold weather and heavy rains and overflow of the cotton lands, and bad and defective seed, which in great measure failed, in many cases to germinate.

The cotton now up is looking yellow and sickly. Planters are, in consequence desponding. Not more than a third of a crop will be realized, as planters throughout the country are plowing up bad fields and planting corn. It is estimated that the entire crop cannot exceed half a million bales.

Maryland Farmer—Southern Relief Fair, and the Crops in Virginia.

A friend and subscriber at Culpeper Court House, Va., writing us on business, thus despondingly describes the condition of things in that section of Virginia. If their crops fail to the extent indicated, their condition will be truly deplorable. He says :

“I take this opportunity to testify to my enjoyment of your valuable “Farmer.” Although myself a merchant, I am also a tiller of garden sars, fruit and flowers; and few people enjoy them more than I do, whether in planting, tending, eating, pulling or smelling. Having these peculiarities, I, of course, enjoy the *Farmer*, the *Gardener’s Monthly*, the *Country Gentleman*, and such other works and papers of the same tenor as fall in my way.

“Being now a poor man, as are also my neighbors, our means do not allow us many luxuries in this or any other way, but a few dollars invested in good papers and in flowers and fruits, I conceive is well spent.

I am not at all gloomy, although our country is delapidated—no fencing, no timber, but little labor, no money, but small crops planted, and of that the wheat a total failure; and the weather continues so cold and dry that we begin to fear the corn and oats will follow suit. “What then?” Your city added some of our people with seed, &c., but I fear but few of them can realize seed back on their wheat. It was a noble effort on their part to help us,

and for it and their later one in the Fair for the benefit of the South we all feel “deeply grateful.” Bye the bye, of that Fair—I really think our poor region of devastated country between the Rappahannock and Rapid Ann was really an object of charity, that should have attracted some attention—widows, orphans and destitution we have all around us. But I suppose we were too proud to beg and were forgotten, although in Virginia our claims are superior to any other portion, being the war ground from first to last. I have, I fear, written much more than you care to read, and close by wishing success to the “Farmer.”

COMMUNICATED.

HOFF & MILLER’S BAZAAR.

Messrs. Editors:—The next best thing to having what one needs presented to him, is being enabled to purchase it at his own price. This consummation may be reached, almost to the letter, should your farmer friends, whose stock of implements and tools needs replenishing, call upon Messrs. Hoff & Miller, and inspect their store; for a store-house indeed it is, for almost everything needed by the farmer, except what are known as “agricultural im-

plements.” Having determined to revive an old business, requiring wagons, carts, harness, chains, quarry tools, &c., &c., I came by accident across this “Noah’s Ark.” I obtained all I wanted, and I may say, in very truth, at my own prices. This is, indeed, an astonishing mater in these days of *egregious* charges.

Unasked by these most obliging tradesmen, I thought it a duty to them, and especially to my fellow-farmers, to ask you to insert these few lines in your valuable journal, as a sort of tribute to those gentlemen.

Baltimore County, May 20th, 1866.

The above communication was sent us by a well-known farmer in Baltimore county, with the request to publish it, though somewhat in conflict with our usage; we nevertheless, make room for it, and would call attention to Hoff & Miller’s advertisement, whose “Ark” we have visited and find verified, all that is said of it above.—*Eds. Farmer.*

New Hoe’s Cylinder Press.

We have ordered, and will receive by our next issue, another Power Machine, one of Hoe’s Large Cylinder Steam Presses, which with other increased facilities will enable us to strike off, with greater celerity, our largely increased circulation of the *MARYLAND FARMER*. We have been compelled to this great expense, involving about \$4000, from the large demands on us for facilities to promptly issue the *FARMER* always by the first of the month, as promised.

Now is the Time to buy Reaping and Mowing Machines.

In our advertising columns will be found the claims of a number of manufacturers and dealers for the patronage of the farmers, for the ensuing season, of their respective Reapers and Mowers. Those intending to purchase, should now lose no time in making up their minds upon the subject, and have their machinery in readiness in time for the harvest, which will soon be upon us. Our farmers should, besides, lose no time in procuring all kinds of Harvest Tools, which are requisite in the coming work, thereby enabling them to strike at the most propitious moment—for this purpose, examine carefully our advertising sheet, which offers to satisfy your every want.

BOOK NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED—New Illustrated Edition—3000 Engravings.—Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam, Publishers. Price \$12.

We have received from the publishers a copy of Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary. This now famous work takes the first rank above all other Dictionaries throughout the United States, whilst even in England it is steadily but surely making its way into popular favor. As a work of reference it is the most complete and comprehensive of any that has yet been given to the public. Its definitions are eminently clear and full, and in point of thoroughness of research and conscientious elaboration it is a monument of industry, and must continue to be for many years yet to come a standard authority. It is admirably and profusely illustrated with wood cuts. Its typographical excellence is unexceptional.

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM.
A Treatise on the Cultivation of Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Annuals, Herbaceous and Bedding Plants. By E. S. Rand, Jr. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, Publishers.

We have received from the publishers the above work. It is a clear and well written treatise on an exceedingly interesting subject. The suggestions of the writer in regard to the management of Flowers, Shrubs and Hardy Ornamental Trees are clear and concise, whilst the amount and variety of information embraced in the volume, render it peculiarly acceptable to all who are interested in so delightful a pursuit. The volume is printed in good type, on an excellent quality of paper and is well and handsomely bound. We cordially commend it to all who are in search of knowledge on the subjects of which it treats.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,—OR, THE MEMOIRS OF A STAFF OFFICER SERVING IN VIRGINIA. By John Esten Cooke. Fourth edition—New York: F. J. Huntington & Co.—490 pages, price \$2.25.

The author of this novel is a gifted and ready writer, who was on the staff of Major General J. E. B. Stuart. It is founded on the greatest struggle the world ever beheld—and the many thrilling incidents of the war in which Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Pelham and Ashby figured, are portrayed with graphic interest. As an evidence of its great popularity, it has already passed to the fourth edition. It will be mailed, postage free, to any part of the United States on remitting the above sum.

THE ENGLISH QUARTERLIES.—We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, their reprints of "Westminster Review," "London Quarterly" and "North British," which form a part of that great series of English Periodicals which have been offered to the American public for so many years past. They form part of a series consisting of "Blackwood's Magazine," the "London," "Edinburgh," "North British" and "Westminster" Reviews. They contain able reviews from the best writers in Europe, and should have a place in every gentleman's library. Price singly, \$4—or the set of five for \$15 per annum.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY—A Magazine of To-day.—We are in receipt of this highly interesting monthly. Its articles are well written, and subjects judiciously selected. The June No. contains articles on "Colorado,"—"The Dead Letter"—"Our Entrance into Richmond"—"Personal Recollections of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz"—"A Flight into the Sky"—"The Story of a Night"—"Assassins and their Work"—"Farmer Hope's Trouble"—"Pio Nono and Antonelli"—"His Wits about Him," together with several choice poems. Published monthly by Beadle & Co., New York, at \$3 per annum.

AMERICAN POULTRY Book—By E. A. Wendell, Albany, New York—containing a full description of all pure bred poultry; the best fowls for laying, the best for hatching, the best for market and the best Game for the pit—illustrated with twenty cuts. It contains 80 18mo. pages. Bound in muslin, \$1.00—paper cover 50 cents.

SHEEP.—T. C. Peters, of W. Friendship, Howard Co., Md., is prepared to furnish Merino sheep in any quantity to suit purchasers, at Baltimore, for from \$3 to \$5 per head. Also, a few Cotswold ewes and lambs. Those in want of good stock sheep or for ordinary flocks, will consult their own interest by an examination of his stock, or by addressing him as above. Our friends will find Mr. Peters reliable in all his business transactions. See his advertisement.

♦♦♦
FIELD, TURF AND FARM:
The Sportman's Oracle & Country Gentleman's Newspaper.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our friends to this valuable weekly, devoted to the interests of the field, turf and farm. It is ably conducted and cannot fail to be appreciated by all interested in these subjects. Its weekly "Horse Portraiture"—American Stud Book—Veterinary Department—Dramatic Feuilleton—Financial Tables—Correspondence—Games of Billiards, Cricket and Base Ball—Aquatic and Quoiting, &c., &c., combine to make it the best publication of the kind in this country. The Agricultural Department is presided over with great ability by F. G. SKINNER, Esq., the son of our old friend, the well known and honored veteran editor and founder of the *American Farmer*, John S. Skinner, whose venerable face is now before us as of yore, when we occupied the humble position of Printer's Devil, and stood beside his old arm chair, crying, with reverence—Devil as we were—"more copy, sir!" It is published by S. D. & B. G. Bruce, New York, at \$5 per annum.

♦♦♦ We will furnish both the "Turf, Field and Farm" and "Maryland Farmer," for \$5 per annum—remittance can be made to either paper.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—X. A. WILLARD, Esq., Agricultural Editor of the *Utica Herald*, sailed for Europe on Saturday, May 12th, and goes abroad as the special representative of the "American Dairymen's Association." His letters of travel will appear in the columns of the *Herald*, and will doubtless prove of great interest to the agricultural public. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return to his friends.

♦♦♦
SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS.—R. Cromwell, Baltimore, is Sole Agent for these valuable plows, which are destined in time, to come in general use, as they possess many advantages over the old style. See advertisement.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.—Dorsey's well known Self-Raking Reaper and Mower and other machines—Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, hand Rakes, Forks, &c., are offered in any quantity by R. Cromwell, Baltimore.

R. SINCLAIR & CO., Baltimore, offer their Cider & Wine Mill and Press, with every thing in their line.

PITTS THRESHING MACHINE.—This well known threshing machine is for sale by John Weller, of Frederick city, Md.

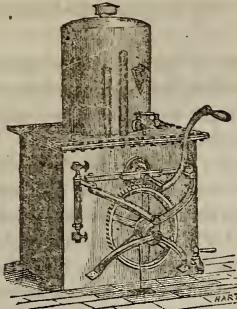
NEW POULTRY Book, Poultry, Eggs and Dogs, for sale by E. A. Wendell, Albany, New York.

PURE CHESTER WHITE PIGS—can be had of S. H. & J. T. Dickey, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester county, Pa. **ORNAMENT YOUR PARLORS**—See advertisement of Wm. H. White, South Windsor, Conn.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY—the best in the country—Price \$12. See advertisement.

PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—For this best of all Sheep books see advertisement of D. D. T. Moore, publisher, Rochester, New York.

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE.



GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Monumental Automatic Gas Machine Company, which has been organized in this city under McAvoy's Patent, for the sale of Automatic Gas Machines, adapted to every description of private or public buildings, and capable of supplying from three lights to two hundred. The material used for the production of this gas is that volatile product of petroleum which is styled Gasoline, the present price of which is forty cents per gallon. The expense of a thousand feet of gas, of the highest illuminating power, being but two dollars a thousand feet. The light is beautifully clear and brilliant, and the gas devoid of any smell. The machines are compact, simple and easily managed, and if the price of the gas now furnished by the Gas Company is maintained, we see no reason why these machines should not be brought into general use. The difficulty heretofore experienced in making the Gasoline available during the winter season, when light is most required, was in the low temperature of the air. This obstacle, however, it is claimed, has been satisfactorily overcome by the machine now under notice. It is well worthy of inspection, and may be seen in operation at the warerooms of Messrs. Hutchinson, No. 14 Light street, Baltimore. Our rural and suburban friends will find this machine well worthy their examination and consideration, especially those who would enjoy that greatest of all comforts, a good, convenient and cheap light.

JOURNAL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.—This valuable monthly, devoted to Chemistry as applied to the Arts, Manufactures, Metallurgy and Agriculture, should be patronized by all directly or indirectly interested in the arts and sciences. It is published by Dexter & Co., New York, at \$1.50 in advance. We will furnish the "Journal" and the "Maryland Farmer" for \$2.50 per year.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH.—We are in receipt of this valuable monthly and recommend it to those interested in health reformation. It contains a great deal of valuable matter looking to the intellectual and healthful advancement of our people. It ferociously ignores tobacco and pork, and seeks a reformation in the use of these staples—but notwithstanding its opposition, aided by *trichina spiralis*, our people will go the "whole hog," and chew Gravely and smoke Habana, until time shall be no more.

 The communication from our esteemed correspondent, *Patuxent Planter*, on "The Future of Maryland," was received too late for our June number,—it will appear in our next.

CLEAN UP THE PREMISES.—There can be little doubt but that cholera will prevail, to a greater or less extent, among us the coming season. The history of the disease shows conclusively that it seeks out and follows along the tract of filth, and this fact should be a warning to farmers, as well as those who reside in cities. The season now is warm, and cellars and cesspools should be over-hauled and purified. The fumes from decaying vegetables, rising out of the cellar to the living rooms, are a fruitful source of disease; and not one moment should be lost in cleaning out cellars, whitewashing the walls, and making all sweet and pure. It would be well to examine drains, removing the filth, and scattering plentifully with lime. We have seen hog-pens so near the building, as to render it almost a miracle that disease was avoided, even in the most healthy seasons. Such a condition of things it will not do to allow the present season, since it is altogether probable that cholera cannot be much longer kept off, and it will be likely to visit those places where the air is continually tainted. The present time should be employed in cleaning up and removing the causes of disease before it is too late. Lime and plaster are great purifiers, and they should be used plentifully about the premises.

PRESERVING BAITS.—The angler often is at a loss to know what measures to take for the preservation of his bait. A correspondent of the London *Field* suggests a method which certainly is simple, and as he claims that it never fails, we are induced to copy it. The writer states that he has fairly tested the method, and that the fish retain color and plumpness. He says:

"Take the minnow and fill its inside (*via* mouth) with a mixture of Cayenne and black pepper; sew up mouth and varnish with transparent spirit varnish. Minnows treated properly thus will keep for almost any time, and work well. Of course if baits are plenty, and to be procured, there is then no necessity for preserving at all, though I generally have a store by me for fear of a sudden spate, when they are difficult to get. I wish to say one thing, with reference to Greville F (Barnes) statement, with respect to gut rotting in a year or two. I have gut by me now which has been in all and every sort of climate, which I have had for six or seven years, and is as strong as the first day I had it. It is used for salmon, trout, and various fishing."

Angling is a great pastime in America, as well as in Europe, and the subject of baits has received more attention than anything else pertaining to this quiet sport. As the season for fishing is rapidly approaching, our anglers will soon have an opportunity to profit by the experience of this English gentleman.

—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

We have received from W. L. Buckingham, agent, Baltimore, pamphlet of Hubbard's Reaper and Mower, Light Mower, and Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, &c.

Horticultural.

OLD FRUIT TREES RENOVATED.

THERE were old apple trees in profusion, with nearly a hundred pear trees of superior vigorous growth, but utterly neglected, and reported as yielding small crops of indifferent fruit. The out-going seller of the farm had intended to cut them down. He knew the market value of pickles, but the pear culture was a sealed book. The buyer, educated in a different school, believed that there was yet a high money value in these trees, and that they could be resuscitated. We stood among them and debated the question. He thought that here was a foundation to begin upon, and that an investment of money in reviving them would yield a far quicker return than in waiting for the product of a newly planted orchard. Among other facts and experience, reference was made to the memorable account recorded in this journal, nearly twenty years ago, of the complete renovation of two outcast pear trees. Like all these, they had once borne excellent crops of fruit, but for several years had produced only worthless specimens. The owner was told that the trees—for there were several in like condition—had exhausted the proper element in the soil, and that it must be re-introduced by artificial means. That autumn he carried out the suggestion, and scraped off all the rough outer bark from two trees, then coated them with soft soap, cut out about one-third of all the poorest branches, and shortened the head of the tree one-third by cutting back the principal limbs, paring the wounds and covering them with shellac solution.

The preparation being made, a trench was dug around each tree, three feet from the same, four feet wide and twenty inches deep, the soil being carted away. In making this trench, about a third of the roots were cut away. The trench was then filled with soil from a good pasture field, there being added at the time of filling, two bushels of refuse scoriae from a blacksmith's forge, two of well broken charcoal and two pounds of potash. All these were thoroughly intermingled after the trench had been filled, by frequent overturnings with the spade.

The result of this cheap and simple operation was manifest the following summer. The luxuriance and vigor of the foliage were surprising, for the newly formed roots were wandering into fresh and wholesome pasture. The next year there was a moderate bloom, but every blossom produced fruit. The third season there was a fine crop, the two trees producing six bushels of superb fruit. It was convincing evidence that the failure of old established pear trees to produce good crops is owing to a want of proper nutriment in the soil, and that instead of being cut down when they cease to bear, they should be taken in hand and renovated.—*Horticulturist.*

Blackberries—Kittatinny and Wilson's Early.

MR. PARRY thus compares two Blackberries much spoken of:

"The *Kittatinny* has the habit of continuing long in bearing, yielding its luscious fruits through a period of six to eight weeks. We have eaten of it fresh from the vines on the 30th of August. This property will make it a favorite with the amateur and private gardener who grow a little fruit for family use, and would not desire many bushels of blackberries at one time; and if the garden should be already stocked with new Rochelles, they can easily be rooted out, when the Kittatinny shall become so well established as to furnish a full supply of better fruit for house use.

The *Wilson's Early* has the habit of ripening its crop mainly together, and is principally over in two weeks, and before the height of blackberries come on; like the early pea, its whole crop is gathered at a few pickings, while the price rules high, therefore it does not come in competition with any other blackberry, but is ahead of them all in the market, and brings more money. Fruit growers who already have as many acres of the New Rochelle as they can properly attend to, would not want many more ripening at the same time, yet they might with great propriety add another field of an earlier variety to come ahead and precede the New Rochelle in market."

To Improve Garden Soils.

The first step should be to underdrain the garden thoroughly. That means tile laid two and a half feet deep, and the drains eight or ten feet apart.—Make the drain shallow so as to dry the surface of the ground quickly, and that the air passing up the drains may reach and benefit the plants readily. Put them close together so that every foot of ground may come within their influence, and that ascending water in the spring may be arrested ere it reaches the surface.

If the soil contains too much clay, is heavy and difficult to pulverize, draw on sand and mix with it. If on the contrary it is too light, apply clay—you can generally find it in the subsoil, and such trenching is the very best thing to be done. You want plenty of vegetable mold in the garden, and this can be supplied readily by cutting sods from the road-side or fence corners and piling until thoroughly decayed. A fine compost may be made with sods, barn-yard manure, plaster, &c., and it forms the best fertilizer, all things considered, that can be applied to a garden. Manure should decay sufficiently to destroy the vitality of seeds of weeds which may be in it, and this can be accomplished economically in a hot-bed.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLACKBERRIES.—Your blackberry seed, no matter what variety, will not produce plants of the same variety as the original. The nature is the same, in that respect, as the seed from strawberries and raspberries, producing a new variety for each seed planted. The seed from strawberries, if new varieties are wanted, should be sown as soon as the fruit is fully ripe, and the plants come up immediately, and the seed of blackberries and raspberries require the same management; still, if you have the seed now on hand, and desire to produce plants from it, sow it very early in the spring, in a box, in light rich soil, covering the seed very lightly, and keeping the soil moist, and it may germinate, but not very speedily we think.

CABBAGES.—Any very fertile soil will produce good cabbages; but a clayey soil, with sufficient loam to work freely, and not bake, is well adapted to growing them. You can scarcely make the land too rich. Plant late cabbage about two and a half feet apart, and when they have grown sufficiently, the hoeing may be done with a double mould board, one-horse plow. Some gardeners set the rows three feet apart, for the large varieties, and the plants about two feet apart in the rows. Use well rotted barnyard manure, good seed, and you will produce good cabbages we think. The reason why your cabbages do not head, is either owing to the season, to grubs, or to the variety not being adapted to your section of the country.

BARKED APPLE TREES.—If your trees are barked all round their trunks, we know of nothing that can save them, unless it be as follows: Cut sprouts from a thrifty tree, and connect them to the upper and lower bark, as you would insert grafts, and the trees will be sustained, by these connections, till new bark can be formed. At least, we have heard of one instance where this remedy was applied with complete success. We presume that a dozen, or more, of the sprouts should be used to a tree six inches in diameter. If there be a small portion of the bark left in the girdle, the tree can be easily saved, by applying a plaster of cow manure to the wound, secured by a bandage.

[We have saved our apple and dwarf pear trees when barked by rabbits, by the following process—a plaster made as follows: one peck fresh cow dung, one half bushel stiff clay, water and mix intimately and apply a large plaster at least three inches thick, over the whole surface barked. Tie over it a piece of bagging and leave till the following fall or spring.—*Eds. Maryland Farmer.*]

LICE ON HOUSE PLANTS.—Put common smoking tobacco on a pan of coals, and give the plants a strong fumigation, which will destroy them.

THE SEX OF STRAWBERRIES.—A staminate, or male strawberry plant is one whose blossoms contain *stamens*. These stamens are about the size of a pin, and resemble somewhat a cluster of pins on each blossom, about one-sixteenth of an inch long, with the heads uppermost. This is a rather homely illustration, but it is difficult to explain the case, without engraved illustrations. The *pistillate*, or female plant, contains no stamens, but the blossoms are full of *pistils*, a very short, fine hairy substance. The two kinds are as easily distinguished when the plants are in flower, as a pear is from a peach. Each variety produces all staminate or all pistillate blossoms.

Bugs on VINES.—A sure preventive of bugs on squash, cucumber and melon vines, is to make boxes 8 to 10 inches high, open on two sides, and set them over the hills, as soon as the plants come up. The bugs fly near the ground, and the plants are not seen by them, when within boxes as above described.

SEEDLING PEACH TREES.—To grow seedling peach trees, the pits should be sown in drills in the fall, and the action of the winter frosts will cause them to vegetate much more freely in the spring. The pits may be kept in a dry state till November, when they should be sown and covered about an inch deep.

TIME TO MATURE A HEDGE.—It requires about six years to mature a Buckthorn hedge, from setting the plants, which should be two years old. All hedges, we believe, require as much time.

ROSE BUGS.—We have never been able to drive them away, by sprinkling upon them sulphur, ashes, lime, &c. Perhaps white heliobore powder, which destroys the currant worm, would also destroy rose bugs. Try it.

GRAPE VINES AND PEACH TREES.—If you took up your grape vines and peach trees last fall, and carefully heeled them in, they will grow just as well in the spring, when re-set, as they would if not removed till spring.

BUDDING GRAPE VINES.—We do not hear of much success in budding vines; but if done at all, it should be in June, when the vines just begin to show leaves. No remedy has been discovered for the curl in peach leaves, that is effectual in all cases. Your grape vines should not be allowed to produce over half a dozen bunches each the first season.—*Miner's Rural American.*

GARDEN WALKS.—It is said that a good, dry and durable garden walk can be made, upon which grass will not grow, by excavating to a proper depth and filling up with a mixture of coal tar and gravel. It should be made rounding and rolled to render it compact and firm.

Effect of Peas and Beans Upon the Soil.

Peas and beans, as well as buckwheat, are destructive to weeds, and give a mellow appearance to the soil. In this respect they are profitable—and as such, can often be made available. But, for several crops, they will not do. The pea is uncertain—and it is often difficult to harvest—and is moreover affected by the frost in some localities. Mildew also is an enemy to the pea. The three grains are good for purposes we have enumerated—and they will do for domestic uses—on a small scale, as needed.

Some people are misled by the mellowess of the soil after these grains, into the belief that they are enriching to the ground, drawing largely from the atmosphere, &c. This is not carried out by experience; but the contrary seems to be the case—for these grains draw largely from the atmosphere. It is the mellowess of ground, and the freedom from weeds, that deceives these men. So far as these qualities (mellowess of the soil, and freedom from weeds) are concerned, the soil is benefitted. Otherwise it receives the greater injury, in the richness which these grains abstract. At least the after crops prove no advantage. Corn, or any hard crops, will benefit the soil by abstracting strength from the atmosphere: this in consequence of the air finding its way more readily through the soil (by stirring it and exposing it), and thus imparting its properties of fertility to the soil; or rather, the soil abstracts it from the air. It is in this way that tilling becomes manure, according the original signification term.—*Colman's Rural World.*

BUDDING.—This operation can be done throughout the months of June and July. Those who neglected to have their grafting done this spring can resort to grafting, as there is entire safety in performing the latter operation yet, where the grafts have been properly preserved. We prefer grafting to budding, as a rule, but sometimes the latter is the best, as in the case of peaches and cherries. From our experience with the two we think grafting makes more wood the first year, comes into bearing earlier, and we know it makes a handsomer tree.—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*

THE SABBATH.

SYDNEY SMITH pronounces the following sonnet one of the most beautiful in the English language.

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still:
A soothng calm on every breeze is borne,
A graved murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn,
The skylark warbles in a tone less shrill,
Hail! light serene; hail! sacred Sabbath morn.
The rooks float silent by in airy droves;
The sun a placid yellow luster shows;
The gales that lately sighed along the grove
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgot to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

The Dairy.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

"The Adjustable Dash is operated very easily by the lever and spiral steel spring, and scarcely needs any explanation.

The complete Adjustable Dash Churn we regard as the best invention in the line of a churn yet offered to the public. Based on the *correct principle* of the old-fashioned dash churn, it comprises such improvements as adapt it to both small and large dairies."



The Adjustable Dash Churn, complete.

Among the valuable labor-saving machines and implements exhibited at the late State Sheep Fair, says the *Rural New Yorker*, was H. P. Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn. It was shown in practical operation, and attracted much attention and commendation from a large number of spectators.—Though no committee was appointed by the Association, Messrs. L. B. LANGWORTHY of this city, and LEWIS F. ALLEN of Erie county, acted as informal judges, and superintended a trial of the churn. Butter was made and gathered in about fifteen minutes, from poor material—mixed cream and milk (mostly milk) from different dairies—and under unfavorable circumstances. The gentlemen named, (both of whom are very competent judges,) as well as others who witnessed the trial, were much pleased with the result, and pronounced the Adjustable Dash a great improvement. This is a practical and substantial endorsement of the favorable opinion we have heretofore expressed in regard to this churn, and we are confident it is destined to become a favorite with butter makers wherever introduced.

Hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer, than purchased in winter.

Cultivation of the Peanut in East Jersey.

A writer from East Jersey, thus speaks of the Peanut culture in that State:

You state that it would be interesting to know how far north the peanut will grow, or mature its seeds, in the open air. Although the cultivation of this plant has been limited to the south, it may not generally be known that it yields abundantly in East Jersey, near the sea coast, where the soil is light and sandy, provided the season is not too short.

The time of planting, in this place, is about the first of May; and if the vines are kept from the frost until the middle of September there will be a full crop. The nuts are planted in drills, three feet apart and six inches from each other. It is not necessary to start them in hot-beds nor by artificial heat, as the growth is sufficiently rapid to render this unnecessary. They vegetate in four or five days after planting, and quickly rise out of the ground, soon after which, a plow, or cultivator is run between the rows, and then followed with the hoe, carefully drawing the earth around the young vines.

Early in the season, there appears on the vines, near the roots, numerous small yellowish blossoms, which are soon succeeded by the formation of the nuts. At this period the vines are bent down and covered with earth, barely leaving their tips in sight which fact has given rise to the idea that the peanut blossoms under ground. This process of burying the vines causes a new set of runners to shoot out, and consequently the formation of another set of flowers and nuts. Hence, as long as the operation of covering is repeated, the yield will be increased; but if the season be short and subject to early autumnal frosts, the crops will be proportionably less.

The nuts are usually harvested soon after the frost kills the vines. If pulled, while the plant is yet a little green, the nuts nearly all adhere to the vines, and may easily be gathered. As soon as they are picked, they are rinsed in water, the earliest and best selected and dried for seed, while those intended to eat, or for the market, are kiln-dried, or baked with moderate heat.

The yield of nuts in this place, as far as I am able to judge, is about 125 bushels to the acre.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following description of the Peanut:

"This plant is the *Arachis hypogaea*, or the under-ground *arachis* (an untranslatable word.) It is a native of South America or Mexico, hence a tropical plant, and it is largely grown in the West Indies and the Southern States, where it furnishes quite an important element of food, especially for swine. Being an annual it may be cultivated far beyond its natural climatic limits, because its season of flowering is July and later, and that of ripening its fruit is September and October. The mode of its inflorescence and fruitage is so peculiar as to deserve a passing notice. The plant is leguminous, or like a bean, hence its name of peanut. The flowers are monocious, some barren and resembling pea blossoms, the others inconspicuous, and set upon stems that have the power of elongating which they do as soon as they are impregnated, until they reach the ground, which they enter, and there remain and ripen. On this account too they are called

ground nuts. A glance at their structure shows them to be beans. These are rich in oil, which has been separated from them in France, and used to a considerable extent as a substitute for that of the olive, and for illuminating purposes, for which it is said to be excellent. A bushel yields one gallon by cold expression, more with heat."

Southern Relief Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Ladiess, held in Baltimore on the 26th April, the sum of \$108,000 was appropriated to the following States:

Virginia.....	\$20,000
North Carolina	10,000
South Carolina.....	15,000
Georgia.....	10,000
Alabama.....	15,000
Florida.....	4,000
Tennessee.....	6,000
Arkansas.....	4,000
Maryland.....	8,000
	\$108,000

A committee of three ladies was appointed to superintend the distribution for each State. In addition to the appropriation above, about \$50,000 will remain as a reserved fund in the hands of the Executive Committee to increase allotment to such State as may require it, and to meet special cases. The result of the Fair has been so far developed as to make it certain that its aggregate proceeds will not be less than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The entire expenses will not exceed three thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold the next State Fair at Easton on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, of September next

M Y D E A R I E.

Fairer than any in
Palace grand,
Truer than any in
All the land;
She, the fairy,
She, my dearie,
Just now threw me a kiss with her hand.

There she airy a-
Way doth trip !
Hath no fairy a
Riper lip !
Laughs it blissful,
Pouts it kissful,
Flutters my heart its sweets to sip.

Eyes as winning as
Violets blue,
Brim with meaning as
They with dew;
Round and rosy,
Fresher now
Than her mouth never mortal knew.

Angels none of them
Curlier head
Have—not one of them
Cheeks so red.
That God knoweth !
Ah ! she goeth !
Blossom the flowers where her feet but tread.

From the German of Vost.

The Poultry House.

BANTAM FOWLS.



BLACK BANTAM COCK.

GOLD LACE BANTAMS.—In this class we have the Gold Lace, Silver Lace, White Java, Black, Buff, Game, English and Common Bantams.

The first I will introduce to the reader is the Gold Lace or Sebright Bantams, this tiny variety derived their name from the marks of their feathers, which is laced in moon shape, these came from a cross by the noted Sir John Sebright, M. P. The first cross was with White and Black, the offspring of this cross is again crossed with the Buff, these the third year again with the Black or White as the color may be, if to white cross with the Black, if to Black use the White again, by this cross you will have the Silver or Gold Lace. The ground color of the Gold Lace is golden yellow, with black spangles. The main object in raising Bantams is to get them small; to do this you must sit late in the season, by so doing you will have the prettiest and smallest that can be got.

There is but two varieties of Sebrights, the Gold and the Silver. It was his aim to get the largest and the smallest.

SILVER LACE BANTAM HEN.—These differ from the former only in feathers, which is White instead of yellow. The silvers are a trifle larger than the Golden, though some can be selected as small as the former by sorting the smallest.

No Bantams are more proud than the Sebrights, they will strut about as if they were the only variety in the world; their motion is quick and active, the head and tail almost touches, when they wish to show their plumage.

The Silver Lace Bantam Cock stands about sixteen inches high, and weighs about twenty-two ounces, while the hen is but fourteen or fifteen inches in height, and fifteen ounces in weight; both sex have blue legs, perfectly clean from feathers, plumage white tipped with black.

The Gold Lace have rose comb, and blue legs.

All Sebright Cocks must be hen tail, any that have sickle feathers should be rejected from the yard.

BUFF OR NANKIN BANTAMS.—This variety is very beautiful and is the smallest of all the Bantam tribe, but they know no bounds as they can fly like a pigeon.

I had a pair of these, that I suppose, were the smallest in this country, if not in the world, when I owned them they were four years old, the cock's weight was eleven ounces, and the hen but seven ounces. I have several beautiful trios on my yard now, though none as small as these just mentioned.

Points.—Plumage yellow or dark buff, the cock has sickle feathers in tail, neck hackles and saddle feathers bright yellow, hen more of a dark buff on the neck and back, breast and underpart light buff, legs in both sex yellow or greenish blue, comb rose or single, each proper.

BLACK BANTAM COCK.—The Black or African Bantams, deserve a share of the honors of the tiny tribe. In appearance they are very proud, and haughty.

Points.—Carriage erect, head small, eyes keen and dark, comb rose or single, legs dark and free from feathers. The cock stands about twenty inches high, and weighs twenty to twenty-two ounces, the hen is sixteen inches in height, and weighs sixteen to seventeen ounces.

WHITE JAVA BANTAMS.—White Java Bantams are pure white, with smooth white legs, rose or single comb; they are very pretty and are more plentiful than some of the other varieties. They bring good prices and find ready sales.

The weight of the cock fourteen to eighteen ounces, that of the hen thirteen to fifteen; the former is about sixteen inches in height, while the latter is but fourteen.

GAME BANTAMS.—The Game Bantams are like the Game fowls except size which is only about one-fourth of the size of the Black Red, or other varieties of game; these are like all the rest of the Bantams, the smaller the better.—They have the grit of the Game fowls.

Points.—In plumage the cock is Black Red with bright red sickle feathers; neck hackles and saddle feathers red, breast black, while the hen is pure black with yellow neck hackles mixed with white, sometimes saddle feathers intermixed with yellow. The former will stand about fifteen inches in height and weigh eighteen ounces, while the hen is about twelve inches in height, and will weigh thirteen or fourteen ounces.

WHITE BANTAMS.—The White or Common feather legged Bantams are very good layers, though their eggs are smaller than the other Bantams. They are good to sit on other eggs, but for keeping for fancy they are not worth yard room.—E. A. Wendell's *American Poultry Guide*.

To Cure Scab in Sheep.

A subscriber in Vienna, Dorchester County, Md., writing May 10th, 1868, says:—"In your last issue you gave two or three prescriptions for curing scab in sheep; if the disease is produced by small insects, under the skin, I have it in my power to give you an additional prescription for destroying them; it will kill the insects or worms in fifteen minutes from the time it touches them; eggs as well. The application is readily made, and the materials of but little cost. Take corrosive sublimate, 7 grains, rain water 1 oz. Make a solution and apply to the affected part with a soft brush or rag. It is better to wash the sore with a little warm water and soap, before using the above mentioned cure."

The Maryland Farmer—A correspondent in Columbus, Geo., remitting his subscription, says:—

"Enclosed please find \$1.50 to pay subscription to the Maryland Farmer for the current year. What a welcome visitor to my residence was the May number of the 'Farmer.' It brought forth recollections of past happy days. I could say much of past and present times. My heart is full of love and admiration for the men and women of Baltimore. May God bless them. Wilson's raid visited my plantation and residence—they destroyed much, yet not all. I have something left. Not needing myself the noble charities of the good people of Baltimore, yet many of our people do; and their prayers and my own shall be joined with them in thanking the generous-hearted of Baltimore for their timely munificence,—for it will fill the mouths and gladden the hearts of many a suffering widow and orphan. I could say much upon our present and prospective troubles, but I forbear. May God ever bless and give long life and happiness to the good people of Baltimore."

Woman is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes sweet to hug delusions.

Grape Culture.

Summer Pruning of Grapes.

Mr. Harris, of the *Ohio Farmer*, says that summer pruning of grape vines in bearing is a delicate business. For many years it has been our practice to go with knife in hand, whenever we walked in the fruit garden, and we always found something for the knife to do; but we have learned this fact in the summer pruning of grapes, that they will not bear any considerable diminution of foliage, particularly at one time. All cutting during the bearing season should be gradual and discriminating. The leaves are essential to the growth and ripening of the fruit, and the bunches will grow and ripen best in the most shady portions of the vine, provided the shade is not dark and diseased by a great overgrowth of stuff which breeds mildew and decay. The grape, like a setting hen, delights in seclusion while performing its mother-work. It is a very common delusion, that the sun should be made to shine directly upon the fruit to cause it to ripen, and so the leaves are cut away, the vines lopped off, and the sun shines upon the naked fruit in all its force. The consequence is, the grapes come to a stand-still, acting just like a child in the skulks, or a balky horse—not a bit will they ripen, but hold on with provoking greenness, and finally arrive at a "green old age," which, however lovely this may be in ancient gentlemen and ladies, is not a desirable quality in grapes. The grapes were not to blame, the vine-dresser took away their bread and butter, and they had power to carry on the process of elaborating the juices of the vine, which alone could make in them the nectar of ripened fruit. Our practice is to allow one, two or three bunches of fruit to set, according as the vine has vigor, leave one leaf beyond, and then cut the vine and not allow it to grow any farther. If we want the finest fruit, we leave only one, or, at most, two bunches. Under this practice we get large fruit, and if the season is favorable for ripening it, it will be perfection both in size and flavor.

GRAPE GROWING.

With all our experimenting, and after all our discussions on the subject of grape-growing, we have not advanced much in the way of practical knowledge. Scarcely two growers agree upon any one particular mode. They not only do not agree, but many of them differ radically.

We are pretty clear on one point, as we have often urged it before, that like many other fruits, especially pears, apples, &c., most of the several varieties of grapes are adapted to different regions and

soils. It has always been known to be so in the grape-growing sections of Europe. It is a well-ascertained fact that the choicer wines made there come from certain limited localities, and those grapes invariably deteriorate if transplanted to other localities. There is hardly a doubt that this change is effected through the influence of the soil, and probably to some extent also by an altered exposure and temperature.

It is the same case here. While some varieties of our grapes require a light porous soil where the roots run very shallow, others do better in a heavy clay, where the roots penetrate several feet. What we now need, is not so much wordy controversy, from which we learn so little, but an intelligent classification of the grape with the soil, &c. Surely our extensive, sensible fruit-growers ought by this time to have arrived at something definite upon this really important point; at least until they shall, all our efforts to produce choice wines from our native grapes will be a mere groping in the dark.—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*

GRAPE CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

Within the last ten years it has been ascertained that the soil of Nauvoo, Ill., is admirably adapted to the culture of the grape. The price of land has been affected to such a degree by this fact, that a naked, unfenced acre is worth, to-day, a hundred dollars, and when fenced and in grapes it sells readily for a thousand dollars. There are already about one hundred acres of vineyard, producing, on an average, about six hundred gallons of wine per acre, and a maximum of one thousand gallons per acre, which sells at the press for two dollars per gallon.

Should not the above statement, which we see no reason to doubt, stimulate the planters of Maryland and Virginia to turn their tobacco fields into vineyards? We doubt whether there be anywhere on the continent a region so happily constituted as regards both soil and climate, as the light, loamy tobacco lands included in the many peninsulas formed by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The true fruit and wine regions of New York and Ohio, are along the southern shores of the great lakes, because the climate is tempered by those vast bodies of water; and the same effect is produced in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, by a similar cause. The tobacco lands around the Chesapeake possess the still greater advantage of being generally high and rolling, not requiring draining, and above all, in being *based upon a bed of marl*, and these are the most favorable conditions for the production of wine. The counties of Prince George, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, in Maryland, are swarming with idle negroes, who while they cannot be induced to cultivate tobacco, a crop exacting constant and unremitting toil from year's end to year's end,

would gladly participate in the cheerful, rollicking labors of the annual vintage. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof; let any one who is sceptical as to the grape and wine capacity of the region here designated, see and taste the grapes grown around Upper Marlboro, or indeed, in any well ordered garden in the above mentioned counties, let him visit the vineyards on the beautiful Severn in Anne Arundel, or loiter beneath the grateful shade of the immense scuppernong arbors of N. Carolina. If he longer doubts, we can only infer that deaf to the teachings of nature, her book is to him, indeed, a "sealed book."—*Ag. Editor Field, Turf and Farm.*

A MAN WITHOUT MONEY.—A man without money is a body without a soul—a wailing death—a spectre that frightens everybody. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation is languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance, he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not finish his discourse, which it is fearful will end with asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. He is awakened in the morning by want, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby, the landlord believes that he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN.

What legions of "friends" always bless us,
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good humored, and gay!
But ah! when the sun of prosperity
Hath set, then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity,
"Kick the man, don't you see he's down!"

What though, when you knew not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And your "friends" when they wanted to borrow,
You obliged, and ne'er asked them to "pay!"
What though not a soul you e'er slighted,
As you wandered about through the town,
Your "friends" become very near-sighted,
And don't seem to see when you're down.

When you're "up" you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise;
When you're "down" you have greatly defaulted,
And they "really don't fancy your ways."
Your style was "tip-top" when you'd money,
So sings every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny—
Things have altered "because you are down."

Oh, give me the heart that forever
Is free from this world's selfish rust,
And the soul whose high, noble endeavor
Is to raise fallen man from the dust;
And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's "down."

HOME.

"Tis sweet to hear the honest watch-dog's bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

A BUSY MAN.

The proceedings, even the words of an energetic man, are inspiring. The following unstudied effusion from a hopeful active spirit may quicken the efforts of some reader less sanguine. While there are so many causes of discouragement it is well to mark the progress of one who battles so cheerfully with difficulties, and ingeniously devises expedients to meet the exigencies of his condition. Our correspondent, who had no idea of seeing himself in print, writes from tide-water Virginia :

"Like many other people, I have anticipated my income, and have been disappointed in sundry sources whence I expected funds, which, together with the expenditures of the past six weeks, completely drained me of funds. Merchandizing in the country here, has not realized my expectations *exactly*, simply from the want of money. The people have no money in the country *hereabouts*, and nothing to sell to bring it. In addition to all this, there is a very great uncertainty in regard to hired labor, so much so, that many *wary*, timid men, prefer to lease or rent out their lands to Freedmen for part of the crop, reserving for their cultivation only so much as they can work with their *own hands*.

Just at present I am very busy gardening, ploughing, hoeing and sowing, with my own hands, and when I come in, — often says: 'You are so hot and *weary*, and the dirtiest man I ever saw.'

For some days past, at night, noon, and spare-time, I've made fishing nets, which —, or myself, regularly attend to, hence I have fresh fish for breakfast daily, and as soon as shad and herring make their appearance in the creek near by, expect with my bow net, and floats, to catch enough to feed my black and white family. You know my *penchant* for employment and since I have something to keep me at home, find an abundance here to do. With my farm I am getting on ahead of my neighbors, because I have not hesitated to employ hands and buy teams. My corn land, cotton, garden, truck patches, oat fallow (fifty bushels sowed,) are about done, and my orchard trimmed, and several hundred choice fruit trees from Baltimore planted. *Work, work, push ahead*, is my motto, and if I don't succeed in farming this year will try some other pursuit. I am teaching — at home now."—*Cen. Presby'n.*

FACTS ABOUT OSAGE.—W. Cutter in *Prairie Farmer*, says: "I have noticed queer facts concerning the Osage Orange that I have never seen in print: viz.: not one tree in twenty bears fruit, and the trees that bear fruit never blossom. The young boll is covered with silk like that of corn and the blossoms on the barren trees are only useful as the tassel is to the ear of corn. A lone tree, if a bearing one raises no seed and the bolls are very small. I have been watching the above peculiarities for but a few years and would like to hear from others on the subject."

THE BALLOT.

A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God!
Perhaps, in Maryland.

Ladies Department.

POEM FOR LOVERS.

The following poem of "Love's Comparisons" exhausts the subject.

"The lover
Sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow,"
May spend his poetry. Here are faces and comparisons which he may read and sigh over to his heart's content. Indeed, the author of this very pretty production has furnished the lovers with a whole volume, and laid them under lasting obligations.

LOVE'S COMPARISONS.

Oh! bright is the rose when the sunshine is glinting,
And painting its petals with hues from above;
But warmer than ever its exquisite tinting,
The rich glowing cheek of the maid that I love.

And jetty the gloss on the plumes of the raven,
And flossy the twine which the silk worms have wove,
But darker, and softer, and radiant of heaven,
The bright flowing hair of the maid that I love.

Inviting the cherry which welcomes the kiss
Of the sun, as it streams through the fruit-laden grove;
But what shall describe the Elysium of bliss,
That dwells on the lips of the maid that I love.

Deep blue are the coralline caves of the ocean,
Reflecting the azure of heaven above;
But deeper, and bluer, and full of devotion,
The soft liquid eyes of the maid that I love.

And airy the zephyr, whose balmy breath brings
Sunny dreams of delight from Arabian grove;
But lighter than even his bliss-laden wings,
The innocent step of the maid that I love.

And pure is the lily, just washed by the shower,
And pure is the down on the wing of the dove;
But pure than ever was dove or was flower,
The taintless young soul of the maid that I love.

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Out again to-night?" said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-table, and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I have an engagement with Moore, I shall be in early; have a light in the library. Good night." And with a careless nod, William Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon the sofa. "Out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we've been married only two years. No man can have a more orderly house, I am sure, I never go anywhere, I am not a bit extravagant; and yet I don't believe he loves me any more. Oh, dear, why is it? I wasn't rich; he did not marry me for my money, and he must have loved me then; why does he treat me with so much neglect?" And with her mind filled with such frightful queries, Lizzie fell asleep on the sofa.

Let me paint her picture as she lay there. She was a blonde, with a small graceful figure and a pretty face. The hair which showed by its rich waves its natural tendency to curl, was brushed smoothly back, and gathered into a rich knot at the back—it was such a bother to curl it, she said—her cheek was pale, and the whole face wore a discontented expression. Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but she wore neither collars nor sleeves. "What's the use of dressing up just for William?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock, and sighed drearily at the prospect of the long interval still to be spent before bed-time.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace-flue, through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears. It was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do? I must have pleasure somewhere. Who would have fancied that Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty, sprightly, and loving, could change to the fretful dowdy she is now? Who wants to stay at home to hear his wife whining all the evening about her troublesome servants, and her headache and all sorts of bothers? She's got the knack of that drawling whine so pat, 'pon my life I don't believe she can speak pleasantly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true? She looked in the glass. If not exactly dowdy, her costume was certainly not suitable for an evening with only William to admire.—She rose, and softly went to her room, with bitter, sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution, to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to keep him.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lips as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz, with neat collar and sleeves of snow-white muslin, with a wreath of soft full curls, had really metamorphosed her; while the blush her husband's admiring glance called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first William thought there must be a guest, but glancing around, he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will soon be cold," said Lizzie, in a cheerful, pleasant voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my breakfast with a kiss," said her husband crossing the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tone and manner.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint fell upon William's ear through the meal. The newspaper, the usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant topic she could think of, warming by his grateful interest and cordial manner.

"You will be at home to dinner?" she said, as he went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie, I've business out of town; but I'll be home early to tea. Have something substantial, for I don't expect to dine. Good-bye." And the smiling look, warm kiss, and lively whistle were a marked contrast to his lounging careless gait of the previous evening.

"I am in the right path," said Lizzie in a low whisper.—"Oh, what a fool I have been for the last two years! 'A fretful dowdy!' William, you shall never say that again."

Lizzie loved her husband with a real wifely devotion, and her lips would quiver as she thought of his confidence to his friend Moore; but like a brave little woman, she stifled back the bitter feeling, and tripped off to perfect her plans. The grand piano, silent for months, was opened, and the linen covers taken from the furniture, Lizzie saying, "He shan't find any parlors more pleasant than his own, I'm determined."

Tea-time came, and William came with it. A little figure in a tasty, bright silk dress, smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely blush and smile, stood ready to welcome William as he came in; and tea-time passed as the morning meal had done. After tea there was no movement as usual toward the hat-rack. William stood up beside the table, lingering and chatting, until Lizzie arose. She led him to the light, warm parlors, in their pretty glow of tasteful arrangement, and drew him down on the sofa beside her. He felt as if he were courting over again, as he watched her fingers, busy with some fancy needlework, and listened to the cheerful voice he had loved so dearly two years before.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"

"A pair of slippers. Don't you remember how much you admired the pair I worked for you—oh! ever so long ago?"

"I remember—black velvet, with flowers on them. I used

to put my feet on the fenders, and dream of blue eyes and bright curls, and wished time would move faster to the day when I could bring my bonny wife home to make music in my house."

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment, as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually weaning it from its allegiance, and then she said:

"I wonder if you love music as much as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I very often drop into Mrs. Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Mrs. Smith," said Lizzie, pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning. Now open it and we will see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano-stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a very fair performer on the piano."

"Ballads, Lizzie."

"Oh, yes, I know you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a *nocturne*, or lively instrumental piece, occasionally, between them, filled up another hour pleasantly.

The little mantel clock struck eleven!

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine. I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used to do, for staying so long; and I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it so late."

The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put up in the basket, and William was ready to go up stairs; but glancing back, he saw his little wife near the fire place, her hands clasped, her head bent, and large tears falling from her eyes. He was beside her in an instant.

"Lizzie, darling, are you ill? What is the matter?"

"Oh, William, I have been such a bad wife, I heard you tell Mr. Moore last evening how I had disappointed you; but I will try to make your home pleasant. Indeed I will, if you will forgive and love me."

"Love you! Oh, Lizzie, you can't guess how dearly I love you!"

As the little wife lay down that night, she thought—

"I have won him back again! Better than that, I have learned the way to keep him!"

SCENE AT A THEATRE.—At the Alcazar Theatre, in Rio Janeiro, says the correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, "I saw one Russian officer bring in, at separate times during the evening, all the flowers that he could carry, and shower them upon an actress; the next day he sent presents to the amount of two thousand dollars. This gentleman, when his floral offerings had given out, and no more was to be obtained finished his gifts by scaling his cap at her. This was the signal for a scene to commence, and instantly hats of beaver, silk and felt were showered upon the stage, and rings, gloves, handkerchiefs, canes and umbrellas. Every one seemed to be trying to outvie his neighbor in shouting bravo and viva; the din was terrific. One man in the gallery, in his excitement, seized a large glass globe from the chandelier and hurled it toward the stage, but missed his mark and shattered it upon your correspondent's shoulder. At this point he thought it time to leave, which he did, and, with the fear of glass globes and a lame arm for monitors, has not patronized the Alcazar since."

Love goes toward Love, as school-boys from their books;
But Love from Love, toward school with heavy looks.

TESTING HER INNOCENCE.

The following touching scene recently occurred in a Parisian court of justice:

A poor, pale, wan seamstress, was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with a baby of eleven or twelve months in her arms, her child. She went to get some work one day and stole three gold coins of 10f. each. The money was missed soon after she left her employer, and a servant was sent to her rooms to claim it. The servant found her about to quit her rooms with the three gold coins in her hand. She said to the servant: "I was going to carry them back to you." Nevertheless she was carried to the commissioner of police and he ordered her to be sent before the police court for trial. She was too poor to engage a lawyer, and when asked by the judge what she had to say for herself she answered: "The day I went to my employer's I carried my child with me. It was in my arms as it is now. I was not paying attention to it. There were several gold coins on the mantel-piece and unknown to me it stretched out its little hand and seized three pieces, which I did not observe until I got home. I at once put on my bonnet and was going back to my employer to return them when I was arrested. This is the solemn truth, as I hope for Heaven's mercy."

The court could not believe this story. They upbraided the mother for her impudence in endeavoring to palm off such a manifest lie for the truth. They besought her for her own sake to retract so absurd a tale, for it could have no effect but oblige the court to sentence her to a severer punishment than they were disposed to inflict upon one so young and evidently steeped so deep in poverty. These appeals had no effect except to strengthen the poor mother's pertinacious adherence to her original story. As this firmness was sustained by that look of innocence which the most adroit criminal can never counterfeit, the court were at some loss to discover what decision justice demanded. To relieve their embarrassment one of the judges proposed to renew the scene described by the mother. Three gold coins were placed on the clerk's table. The mother was requested to assume the position in which she said she had stood at her employer's house. There was then a breathless pause in the court. The baby soon discovered the bright coin, eyed it for a moment, smiled, and then stretched forth its tiny hand and clutched them in its fingers with a miser's eagerness. The mother was acquitted.

HUGGING.

An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a girl in church.—*Ex.*

Cheap enough! We once hugged a girl in church some ten years ago, and it has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—*Young America.*

That's nothing! We hugged a girl in school some twenty-five years ago and had to support her and the family ever since.—*Tioga Democrat.*

Come to Salem, Oregon, boys! Come to Salem, Oregon; we have hugged a dozen and it hasn't cost a cent.—*Dem. Rev.*

We commenced to hug twenty years ago, and now hate to fire a stone in a school-yard for fear of hitting some one of our family.—*Times.*

We hug, and like to hug, and darn the expenses; fellers, you enjoy luxuries, you must pay for them.—*Day Book.*

MARRIAGE.

Such duty as the Subject owes the Prince,
Even such a Woman oweth her Husband;
And, when she's froward, peevish, sullen, sour,
And, not obedient to his honest will,
What is she but a foul contending Rebel,
And graceless Traitor to her loving lord?

—Shakespeare.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

PRESERVING HAMS THROUGH SUMMER.—The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, says:—The following method of preserving hams through the summer in the Southern States, has been sent to us by a friend residing there, who says it is regarded as the best method ever adopted. By it hams can be preserved for years, indeed just as long as anybody wants to.

"Make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the best kind of sweet, well-made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bag; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will hang five years and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in."

MOTHS.—When furs are bagged up for the summer to preserve them from the moth's laying its eggs on them, care should be taken that there are no larvae already in them. Otherwise you might have a large colony raised in perfect security, the paper or linen bag preventing you from watching their operations. Tobacco and camphor, as all good housewives know, are offensive to the moth; and either she will not deposit her eggs upon such articles as are constantly moved about and exposed to the open sunlight, or if by chance she does so, the young larvae are soon crippled and destroyed by the rough usage they meet with. It is remarkable that the carpet-moth generally lays her eggs near the wall, because the carpet is there seldom disturbed by walking on it. Hence, if tobacco is used to keep carpets from being attacked by the moth, it is generally sufficient to scatter it next the wall. Of course, the oftener a carpet is taken up and beaten, the less chance is there for a colony of the larvae of the carpet-moth to establish itself therein.—*Practical Entomologist*.

HAM TOAST.—This is very convenient to hand round with chicken or roast veal, and also makes a tasty breakfast or luncheon dish. Mince very finely the lean of a slice or two of boiled ham, beat the yolks of two eggs and mix them with the ham, adding as much cream or stock as will make it soft; keep it long enough on the fire to warm it through—it may be allowed almost to boil, but should be stirred all the time. Have ready some buttered toast, cut it in round pieces, and lay the ham neatly on each piece.

PUTTY.—A very good substitute for putty may be easily prepared by mixing calcined plaster and water to the consistency of a thick cream. It should be prepared in small quantities, and applied immediately, for it quickly hardens; then it loses its plasticity. For repairing broken windows, when putty is not at hand, it answers a very good purpose.

TO TAKE PAINT OUT OF A COAT.—Take immediately a piece of cloth and rub with the wrong side of it on the paint spot. If no other cloth is at hand, part of the inside of the coat skirt will do. This simple application will generally remove the paint when quite fresh. Otherwise rub some other on the spot with your finger.

CORNED BEEF.—The *Scientific American* informs the ladies that if they would have corned beef juicy after it is cold, and not dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done, until it has become cold.

CHLORINE FOR BAD BREATH.—Dr. Clemens states that during the last thirty years he has constantly found the administration of numerous small doses of weak chlorine water a certain remedy for this distressing inconvenience.

The florist.

RULES FOR ROSE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Paul, in the London *Gardener's Chronicle*, gives the following:

1. The best soil for roses is a strong loam well enriched with decayed stable manure; if the soil is not of this nature, it should be improved by the addition of such as far as possible.
2. For light soils use cow-dung and poudrette instead of stable manure, merely mulching with the latter early in May.
3. Prune at two seasons; thin out the supernumerary shoots in November, and shorten those that are left in March.
4. Remember that the summer roses should be thinned more freely, and shortened less than the autumnals.
5. Always cut back to a bud which has a tendency to grow outwards, rubbing out those buds which are directed inwards.
6. Destroy Aphides as soon as seen, by brushing them off or washing the shoots with tobacco water, out of doors; and by fumigating with tobacco under glass.
7. Check mildew by dusting sulphur on the leaves while moist with rain or dew.
8. Water freely during the growing season, if dry.
9. Never buy old roses on the Manetti stock until you have proved that they will not flourish in your soil either on the dog rose, or on their own roots. The new roots you must buy on the Manetti, or wait till they are raised by the slower process of budding or by cuttings.
10. Avoid plants that have been "coddled," by raising and growing in heat during their early stages of existence. Thousands of roses are annually sold which have the seeds of disease and early death previously sown by the forcing process. Such, if they live, do not grow vigorously, and often remain stationary or feeble for a length of time.
11. At whatever season roses on their own roots are purchased, they should be planted in the open ground in spring and summer only (May, June or July); once established, they may remain permanently there.
12. Roses in pots should be repotted, removing a portion of the old soil early every autumn; they require closer pruning than the same sorts growing in the ground; they should be watered with weak liquid manure as soon as the young leaves expand, and until the flowering is over.
13. Roses intended for forcing should be brought into a state of rest in August or September, and be pruned shortly afterwards.
14. Roses under glass should be shaded when coming into bloom, but with a light shading only.
15. Most tea-scented roses thrive best under glass, and are worthy of this especial care. They may be grown in pots, in a cold pit or house, or be planted out in a house, standards or dwarfs, with or without heat.
16. Buy only such new roses as are recommended from trustworthy sources. A new rose that is not at the least equal to or different from all its predecessors, is not worth growing; and to grow such is almost as disappointing as to read a new book that is not worth reading.

17. When growing for exhibition, look to form and color, as well as size; the day has gone by for mere bulk to triumph over symmetry of form, and variety and brilliancy of color, whether in pot roses or others.

MAY ROSES.

There are but few ladies, says the *Field, Turf and Farm*, who do not take delight in the cultivation of flowers, and those few we do not care to know. Flowers are typical of Heaven, and when we see a house surrounded with them we know that there is a certain degree of purity and natural refinement about the inmates of the dwelling. Show us a woman that is not fond of flowers, and we will show you a morbid or a flippant creature without an ennobling thought or a kind and generous feeling.—May is here, and the early roses are in bloom; and for the benefit of our lady readers we copy the following treatment of these flowers from the Rose Book :

Insects will abound amongst roses in the open air; and the only way to deal with them is to search them daily, and whenever there is a leaf curled discover the cause.—No fear of fly yet out of doors. Where the heads are crowded, thin the new shoots by pinching out; and whether crowded or not, pinch out all shoots growing inwards and in positions and directions likely to spoil the symmetry of the heads. Suckers will begin to appear, and must be removed. This is a good time to look over the tallies and renew them where needful. If very dry weather, give the rosery one very heavy soaking. In the rose house, fumigate if the least occasion for it, for aphides propagate rapidly unless swift destruction overtakes them in their youth.

SCALE OR BARK LICE.—A correspondent in the Northern Farmer, says:—"For some years my orchard was infested with scale or bark lice. I had tried various experiments to be rid of them, still they increase in numbers, and my trees looked as though they must yield to these pests, when, in an Agricultural paper, I found a remedy that 'laid them out.' In the month of June the eggs are hatched and the louse crawl over the tree until about the middle of August, when they form a scale over themselves. During the time of their travels wash the tree in strong ley, (tie an old cloth to a stick, and save your hands) as strong as you can make it will not do any serious injury. The ley will remove the scale and the tree will resume a bright healthy appearance."

While strawberries are in bloom is the time to examine the beds and eject such as are valueless. Those which are termed male plants, i. e. staminate, do not usually produce any or but very little fruit, and their number should not be over one in ten to fifteen of female plants.

PROLIFIC.—In this village we have counted on one little twig of apple tree, not over fifteen inches length, fifty-five apples, about the size of marbles, and growing quite thrifily. Hurrah for apples.—*New Jersey Courier*.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing regions in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for supplying farmers in these States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them here for distribution, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the fall.

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—Post office address, "T. C. Peters, W. Friendship, Howard County, Md."

T. C. PETERS.

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

SHEEP.



I am prepared to furnish MERINO SHEEP, shorn, by the car load, at Baltimore, for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head. A few choice COTSWOLD EWES and LAMBS, as well as MERINO EWES and LAMBS on hand. Call and see them, and select samples for ordinary flocks.

T. C. PETERS.

West Friendship, Howard Co., Md., May 1866.

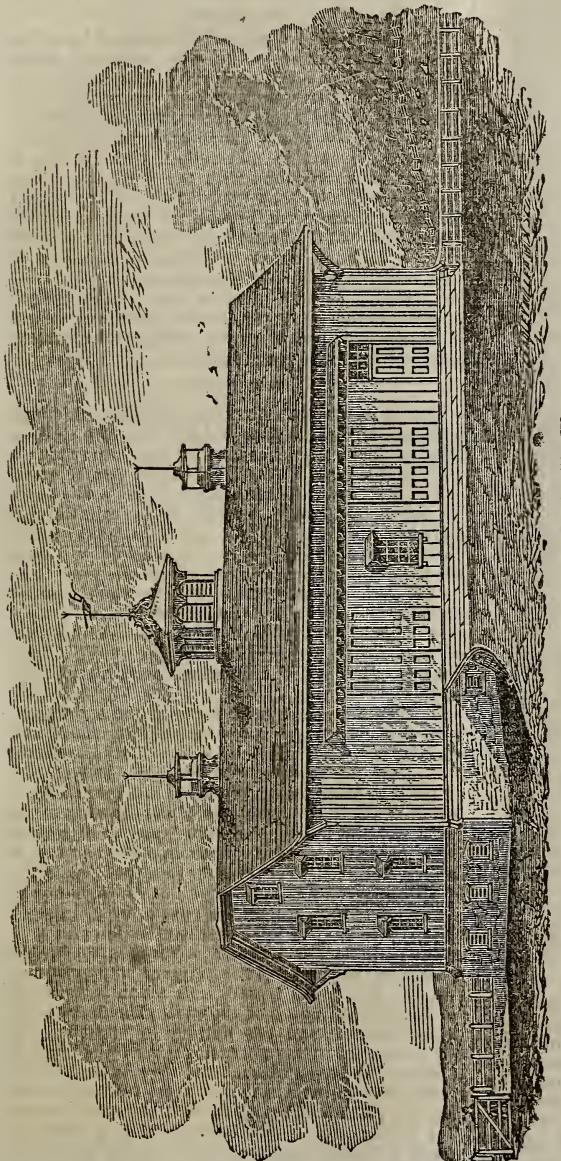
GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY.—The most important contribution to *Philology*, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which years of labor had been bestowed by several eminent scholars, was, in many respects, the greatest addition to the philology of the present age which has appeared *within half a century*.—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia for 1865*.

PLANS OF BARNS AND FARM HOUSES.

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN

For Grain, Hay, Horses, Cattle & Sheep.

FROM MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

This plan was awarded the first premium among the large number sent in by competitors for the prizes offered by the RURAL NEW YORKER, and we regard it as one of the best, if not the best, ever published. Some of our readers say it ought to be re-published annually. As we said on its first publication, it is truly a *Premium Barn*, and no one can study its internal arrangement, or mode of construction, without profit. A similar plan, with drawings and description so complete, would of course, involve no little expense, if procured of an architect.—Though it may not be exactly adapted to their wants and circumstances, those about to build barns cannot fail of deriving valuable suggestions from this excellent plan :

H. SWEET & SONS' PREMIUM BARN, DESCRIPTION.

Our farm contains 165 acres, including woodland, and is situated in Pompey, Onondaga Co., a little north of the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Susquehanna from the St. Lawrence, about 1,750 feet above the level of the sea, in a naturally bleak position, subject to heavy winds from any quarter.

The farm has been devoted for the last sixty years to grain and stock-raising, and to meet its wants there had been built, in a group, one barn 30x64, one 30x40, a horse-stable between the two 16x46, and an open shed 16x60, with a space above for hay. They were of the usual construction, upon good foundations of stone laid in lime mortar. The site they occupied was as near upon the crest of the hill as could be; the ground descended naturally from the yard in three ways. On the first of May, 1857, they were destroyed by fire.

The first requirement with us was, where shall we put a new one?—for we were still aware that one good big one was better than six small ones.—We selected a site further from the dwelling than before, on land that sloped to the northwest, about one foot in ten, a little east of the summit of the ridge, where the water naturally runs to the west and north-east. The reasons for selecting were, that the earth excavated might be used in the approach upon the west, and thus make the water run from the barn in every direction, and save making deep excavation.

The next item in consideration was its size. This we determined by count-

ing the cubic contents of the old ones, and adopted 40x80, and nineteen feet above the basement, with a truss frame and flat roof.

We next considered its internal arrangements.— We needed a *Grain, Hay, Horse, Cattle and Sheep Barn*, the details of which are clearly shown in the plans, but the reasons therefore will be given as we ascend from the

served as a drain, upon which the foundation rests.

The foundation walls are built of good quarry stone, laid in lime mortar, with a balance slope, as shown in section; the west one seven, and the east one eight feet above grade. The west one is pierced by four windows three feet square; the east one being merely returns four feet in length; the remainder being open space, or wood upon a low wall, but above the reach of manure, rendering it as easy of ventilation as if it were not a basement. The south wall is backed by earth five feet, the west three feet, and the north two feet; the east being entirely above grade.

Basement.

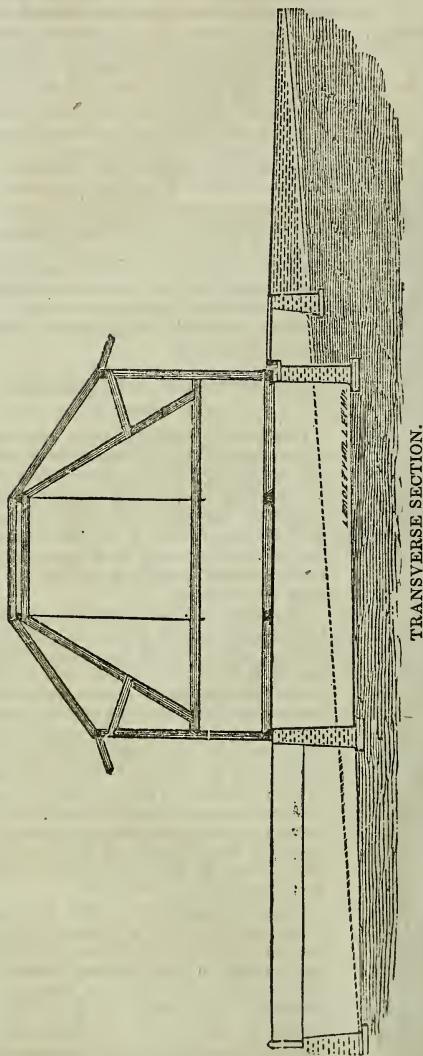
The north end of basement is occupied by a *Bay* for hay, that extends to the top, seventeen feet in width, and has a cubic capacity of about 23,000 feet. South of this, and entirely across the building, is the cattle-stable, sixteen feet in width, including the passage and stairway to the floor above. Next is the open shed, 32x40 feet, with nothing to obstruct communication with the yard, except two cast iron columns, that support sills above; easily ventilated at any time through the windows on the west, and capable of receiving, with plenty of spare room, a ten horse-power to do the threshing above on a rainy day, should circumstances require it.— Next, south, is a tool-room for heavy tools, or such as are not often used; wagons in winter and sleighs in summer, plows, harrows, drills, roller, reaper, &c., with stairway to stable above.

First Floor.

The horse-stable, which occupies the south end, is eighteen feet in width, and divided into stalls of equal capacity, and one of ten feet, into which a team coupled can be easily driven in case of necessity. A stairway leads to floor above, and a place for harness. The forage for horses is put into tubes above, about two by three and a half feet square, one tube furnishing two horses, who draw it from the bottom, and eat more, as nature designed them to do, than is usual. The floor is double, and is made tight with *tar* and *lime*, which makes a cement that is impervious to water, as well as a preserver of wood. The manure is dropped through a trap-door to shed below, and mixed with that of the sheep and cattle.

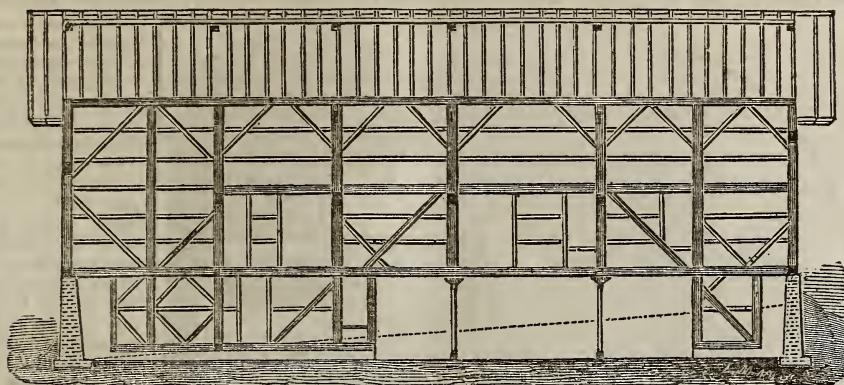
The grain bins are next north of the stable, and form part of the partition between the stable and main floor. They are four feet in width, and have a capacity for five hundred bushels. The bottom of the bins slope toward the main floor, and are ten inches above it. This admits of the drawing of the grain into the half bushels with ease, or of emptying a whole bin upon the floor in a few minutes, if it were required. The bins have a free circulation of air on every side, and no sight for a mouse to get a foothold, except on the covers, in plain sight of any who happen to be on the main floor.

The main floor is of spruce, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, laid upon inch hemlock. It is tongued and grooved, and the end joints sawed with a double bevel, to prevent any springing of the end. The floor is 40x41 feet surface, and has nothing to break bulk in any direction. That portion between the doors is calculated to have grain mowed upon it, and is furnished with an extra movable floor, that is inserted after the grain is thrashed, to hold the straw above, thus giving great room below, which is often required in thrashing clover seed. On the north-east



Foundation.

The excavation of the whole structure, including that in the yard, is, at the south-west corner, about three feet in depth, and graded to a slope of one in forty; the natural slope, being one in ten, as shown in dotted lines on the section plan. The earth excavated was placed in the approach to the doors, on the west, as shown above the dotted lines. A trench was excavated three feet wide and one foot below grade, and filled with broken stone, that



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

corner of the floor is a stairway to the cow-stable below. This room is lighted by three windows on the east and one on the west, with two large single rolling doors on the west.

Second Floor.

The second floor, accessible by stairs from the horse-stable, is tight over the stable and grain bins, but is movable over all other parts. It has a cubic capacity of about 40,000 feet, and is calculated for hay, grain, clover seed and straw. When that portion of the main floor before spoken of, is used as a mow, the capacity of the barn is increased about 4,000 cubic feet. This entire space is only broken by six braces, eight inches square—so near perpendicular as not to interfere with the settlement of grain or hay—and six rods $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and perpendicular. The cupola through which access is had to the roof is reached from below, and is the central ventilator to the building.

Frame.

The carpentry is of the style used in modern bridge building, and is upon the truss principle, which throws almost the entire weight of the structure and its contents upon the outer walls. Its stability depends upon the strength of the suspension rods, and the longitudinal strength of the timber. The braces in every case are as long as they could be used, and placed in gains at the ends, and are not morticed, but heavily nailed.

When any of the timber needed splicing to increase its length; if it was soft wood it was put together on the double bevel principle; if hard wood, it was done on the ship-lap "gain and key plan."

The Timber is usually small for such a building, but its strength is amply sufficient. The girts to which the siding is nailed, being only three feet from centre to centre, render it, with its thorough bracing, almost as inflexible as iron. The Siding is pine, planed, matched, and afterwards battened and painted.

The Doors are of pine, and hung on rollers at the top. The frames are two inches thick, put together with iron bolts that run the whole width. The panels are an inch thick, fitted into a groove at the top, but outside of the rail at the bottom, causing all water to flow from them, and yet have the appearance of a panel door.

The Windows have sashes that hang near the lap, the bottom pushing outwards, and are glazed.—

They have to be fastened open, but they fasten themselves shut.

The roof is nearly flat on the top for fourteen feet, sloping seven each side of the centre—surmounted by a *Ventilating Cupola*, and two *Ventilators* on *Emmerson's Plan*, with ornamental brackets. This portion of the roof is covered with Russel's Patent Roofing, laid upon inch hemlock, well nailed to joists 2 by 12 inches. The slope from the centre is only four inches each way, but water runs from it readily, and from its exposed situation snow cannot accumulate in winter.

The other portions of the roof are of spruce shingle, laid upon inch hemlock, with a steep pitch for the greater part of its length, and curves out at the eaves to give a greater protection from the building with the same amount of roofing, and give a finished look to the design.

The eave-troughs are built with the other portions of the roof, and form the cornice. The conductors from the cornice form an ornamental bracket, and running down the corner, give an additional finish.

The barn has a projection and also in the elevation, that not only adds to the finish of the siding, but protects the masonry.

The approach to the doors on the west is graded to a rise of one foot in ten, and extends to within eight feet of the main building. The protection wall is about four feet in height and two feet thick, sloping against the bank.

The area between the protection wall and the building is bridged, giving a free circulation of air to the basement, as seen in the sectional drawing. The cost of the entire structure (in 1859) was about \$1,200.

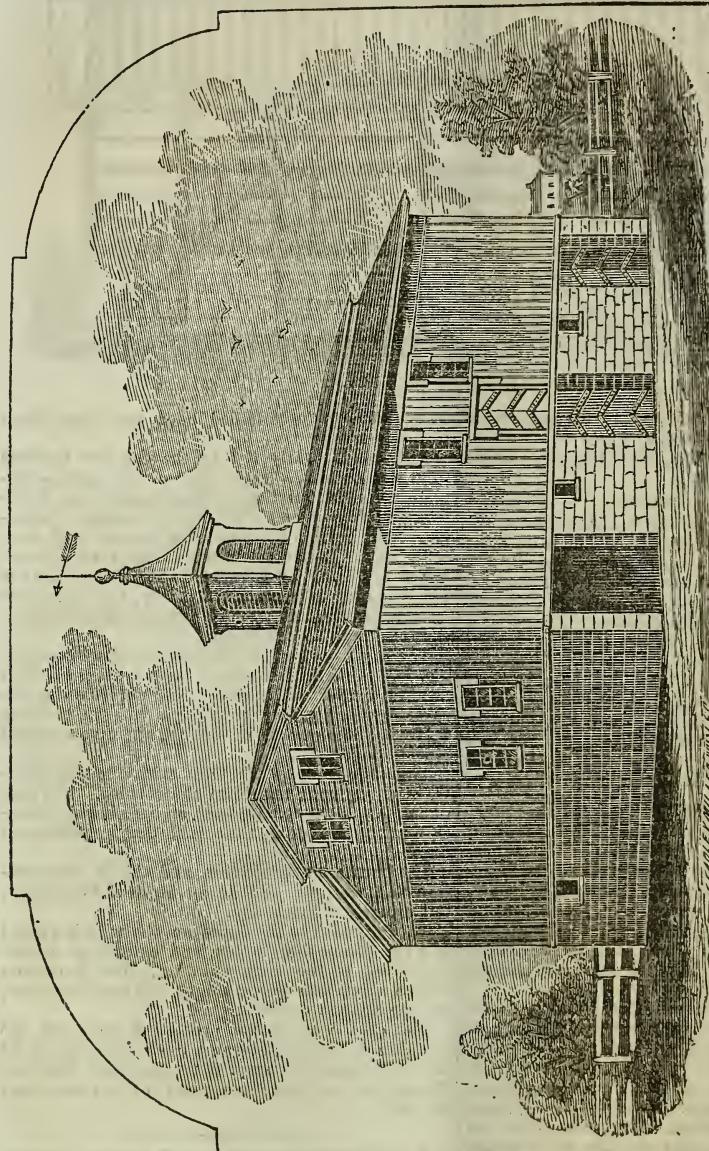
◆◆◆

A story illustrating the cost of amateur farming is told of a retired merchant who had a farm on Long Island, with all the modern inventions and fancy stock of all kinds. After showing a friend over the premises, one day he invited him into the house. "Well," said he, you have seen the best farm in the State; now sit down and rest and take something. I have milk and champagne. Take your choice—they cost the same.

EVERY man complains of his memory, but no man complains of his judgment.—*Rocheſoucauld*.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

PREMIUM PLAN OF A WESTERN NEW YORK BARN.



Above we give a perspective view of a Barn located in one of the richest sections of Western New York—a portion of the Genesee Valley long famous for its superior cultivation, productive soil, fine farm buildings and the intelligence, morality, general good management and consequent prosperity of the people. This plan was awarded a premium from the large number sent in under our offer some years ago, and is re-published in response to inquiries and for the reason that we think it will meet the wants of many who were not subscribers at the

time of its former appearance in the *Rural*.

This barn is situated in the town of Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the farm of Ira Armstrong, by whom it was built in the year 1855. It is located upon a level piece of ground, the entire building being above the surface.—The size of the structure is 45 by 60 feet.

THE BASEMENT STOREY is built of stone, and is 9 feet high, with 10 stalls for cattle, and a place to throw manure out into the open apartment where it can be preserved under cover.—This open apartment, or shed, as it is sometimes called, is 11 feet wide by 30 deep, and is marked G on the ground plan. There is a large *Root Cellar* opening into the main hall or carriage floor, fifteen by twenty-three feet, convenient to both horse and cow stables. A blackboard on wall of carriage floor is very convenient for writing down amount of feed &c.—The horse stable has conveniences for six horses, with a cistern of water holding some 500 barrels. All stock can be watered without going out of the barn in coldest weather of the season.—The cistern is covered with red cedar, 10 inches thick; sides of cistern are stone, and plastered. There is also a large *Store Room* for tools and implements, large enough

to house all the farm implements.

THE MAIN FLOOR contains a *Granary*, large, and conveniently divided and arranged. From it are spouts leading to the *Carriage Floor* of basement, so that the contents of the granaries can be received into a wagon below, or used otherwise, as may be convenient. There are two large bays, and a large barn floor, 14 by 45. The *Stables* are supplied easily through trap-doors from the main floor, as shown in the plan. The scaffolds are reached by movable ladders, which may be changed to any locality desired.

ON AND INSECTS, CABBAGE AND TOBACCO PLANTS.

the oil which is contained in the oil that slips into the dish of hot lime and does no more. In a recent article of a well-known fact that oil is deadly poison to insects generally. Yet how poorly we are the knowledge we have, and how blindly we submit to summaries, tendbles and cells that might be easily comitted if we would keep our eyes open and our faithfully what knowledge we have at command. The remark is suggested by what follows as very valuable information to the grower especially, of two important crops—cabbages and tobacco—which we find in the Gardner's Monthly, in the article headed "Oil as a Remedy against Insects." The article says the attention was called to the remedy suggested by the experiments of medical students in destroying insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil put on the back of a bumble, beetle, bee, or similar being, caused its instant destruction. The pupa, were closed by the oil, and it was literally smothered out. The editor goes on to say that to after the greasy water was always a favorite mode of his for destroying insects. He remarks, too, that he has repeatedly urged to open the readers of his journal and yet has constant applications as to the mode of destroying this or that insect. We will give him our thanks for the information. It will give him our thanks for the information. It will be found as valuable as we have little doubt. It will, and help him to his laudable desire to extend the information. "About a tablespoonful of oil will put in a common garden pot of water, and let the seed bed when the oil is dropped on the water to suffice as having appeared, instantly destroy the whole brood."

We give the additional remarks from this article: "A correspondent of the Journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal, oil and killing scale insects. We have copied his experiments to some staphytes with added success.

"In short, we have no doubt that coal oil, well mixed with water, is deadly to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be as general use as tobacco is for killing spiders—more valuable, in fact, because it can be applied in so many cases.

"One great point in favor of cast oil is, that it
leaves a minder to negotiation while dealing oil
with insects. We have seen cabbage beds
early destroyed by the cabbage fly, have the
whole crop of beets destroyed almost instanta-
neously—while, in a few days afterwards, the
cabbage, as if by magic, would cover the bed with
cabbage leaves.
"We do not believe that the undiluted oil
would prove injurious to the leaves, but such
ravageous leprosary is unnecessary, as the small quan-
tities we have given are effective.
"No doubt the egg plant fly, and all insects
can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.
We may add that any oil is as good as cast
but that, being likely to be more easily ob-
tained when wanted, is recommended. It is
to be taken so keep the water to the pot either
in need, so that a portion of the oil goes out
in the rain, otherwise the oil floating
up of the water will stay there till all the
water goes out, and only the oil left.

those who may be as familiar as we happen to be with the impeditious of the miserable little beetle that makes it a very difficult matter to raise a crop of cabbages, and sometimes even to get a crop of rutabagas, and know how to get a crop of radishes, and know about soil trouble in case to get a sufficient supply of tobacco plants, with ready and why we attach great importance to a by which we expect to find our officinat people. We hope all who feel the need of protection against this formidable little enemy will be coal all a fair trial, and report the result.

[By the Agricultural Editor.]

TO MANAGE REAPERS AND MOWERS.

do dispensed with, and a great deal of labor prevented if farmers who more careful and skillful in the management of both and reapers, to say nothing of the time at the most critical period of their labor unnecessary expense incurred. Let the following hints be carefully taken heed to, they will pass through the heavy harvest with more comfort, more safety, and despatch. They are the suggestions of practical experience in the use of such implements.

The machine must, of course, be in the best and most overhauled. In anticipation of new machine, of course any machine in the same still condition it goes out right shop. The knives must be keen, and be well pointed and free from roughness. The journal boxes should fit well; that is of great importance. The best oil is, and some other should be used. The should be well oiled at starting, and all the time. There is great economy of having of the machine in a condition of perfect machine, nothing being equal, as long as one that is neglected. More work can be done with it, waste of strength is less, because it is lighter than if the cuts and strokes are heavy and hardy. The tool box should be well filled, containing monkey wrench, chisel, file, punch, whetstone, extra iron guards, extra tire's, a block of wood to stop the sleds heads, a pile of sand, a screw driver. The knives should always sharp. Never use them longer than necessary.

horses without sharpening. The leather ready and well matched. Never start by causing the horses to jump, as it is likely to break it.

All good mast blues kick easily, therefore, always give the machine a shot or two to get into action, before it begins to eat the grass. There is only one rule in using the machine.

driving in the service of grave. If the horses could speak, they would cry out against this so-called for practice—the blackest of the bills, and the speedily were not machine guns! this impolicy in another direction.

Never put your machine or team into the hands of a candidate or inexperienced operator. Bad drivers are worse than bad drivers and talkative, and the latter two are as bad teachers about a mowing machine as we can well conceive of.

Every two or three rounds the driver should apply the wrench to the principal parts, to see that they are perfectly at home. A not or even long-continued care and damage or delay of this most precious character.

With due attention to the suggestions here made, the work of harvest will be greatly facilitated, and unnecessary and irksome delays prevented. All know the importance of those considerations.

Bait may be mixed or sprinkled separately to the agriculturalist, yet it is generally neglected. It is cheap and obtained easily, and soldiers and gardeners should use it more freely than has been the practice. Salt is reported to benefit "green crops," that is, turnips, potatoes and the grasses, during their grain crops. It may be profitably sown broadcast over old meadows and pastures that are becoming weedy, and where the grass is running wild. As a worm killer it is valuable. It should be sown liberally under fruit trees for the purpose of destroying insect life. A well established tree would hardly be injured by a sufficient quantity of salt to kill the vegetation under it. Salt may also be used profitably to destroy fruit weeds. Patches of Canada thistles may be killed by dropping a small handful upon them.

If you have a very dense patch of the thistles or quack grass has obtained a holdment in your farm, you will enough to kill them completely the first year. The next year plow the land and sow it with clover, and it will thrive well. Salt is valuable in the garden. It will keep the weeds from growing along the walks. It is a good manure for the asparagus, which is a marine plant. Scatter it freely under the evergreen bushes. It is more beneficial as a fertilizer on rich land than on poor, hence you should be able to use it freely in the garden. If there are broadbeams

in the garden. If there are
in the lawn or yard, as dock
weeds, they may be forever
there just behind the trees and

VERMIN ON FOWLS.
Several eminently respectable birds impaled as to the best mode of ridling flocks of vermin, and among the best suggestions that we have seen is probably the suggestion of the Mass-a-co-bee in *Ploughman*, which is simply to keep a box of dry ashes in them to dust themselves to. "This," says the *Ploughman*, "will of itself trouble them to keep off the vermin. But if you mix into the ashes a few grains of powdered sulphur, it will make a great thing of it. This won't cost much money, and you can't do better than to fix up such a box under a shed or in the hen-house where the fowls can have free access to it. You will rid them of the vermin of course. That might be done often, and a lot of ashes not in

qually." We have also read it suggested to use kerosene oil, dipping a feather in the oil and touching lightly with it under the wings of the fowl, whence it will be spread over the body, and relieve the distress of the various parts. This remedy is often recommended as an effective one, though we are not so sure that it will prove comfortable in the fowl.

again, after our victory.
"THIS IS THE PLACITUDE OF MY WORDS
TELLERS. I CANNOT, I SHOULD NOT, CLOSE
THE BOOK OF MY LIFE WITH A SILENT
ONLY SEEK FOR MY FATHER A NEW LAUREL TO
SHADOW OVER IT IN THE MIRROR OF PEACE
WE HAD BEEN THE HONOR OF OUR NATION'S.
CONFIDENT IN MY WORDS, AND SO READY, IN
THE EMPIRE! LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!"

of supposing that if a paper is not stamped an omission may be rectified at any time little expense. This is not correct. The provision made for validating unstamped bonds and bills before the passage of the act of 1851, upon compliance with certain stipulations, provision is made in the same act, upon the condition that the party shall pay \$50 and interest at 6 per cent stamp, if the cost of the latter is more. But in addition to this there is an penalty, which may be enforced against any person who uses unstamped paper. Under the new law it was \$200 in all cases. Under the old act of 1855 it remains \$200 upon the copayers of forged bills of exchange without stamping the securities. In this case York the party sued had neglected to pay the postage of the amended act of 1855, stamps upon money received for the payment. He was sued for the full amount, amounting to \$1,300 in all. The court was given against him for the sum of \$1,300. The stamp would have cost twelve dollars by his saving habits on the amount to be paid to \$1,300 \$100 of pocket lawyer's fees and cost of suit. The case is worthy of remembrance. There are which devolve upon a citizen which cheaply discharged as those under the laws, and few which, if neglected, r

AMERICAN ORATORY.

Great extenuations are expected to produce. Our great war produced great orators. Why has not our great political combination produced great orators? We think the answer is found in the fact that while our great soldiers who were most carefully educated and disciplined for their profession, the educational improvements necessary for the production of great orators have been gradually lost in the army. Generally, the most that the soldiers have done for oratory has been to teach it in the special schools. Schools have been the bar and the stump has been rapidly growing towards the level of an exact science. Every day the point of some point makes precedent take the form of argument. The lawyer is becoming a scholar and less of an orator. The condition of crime has also been constantly changing the occasions for that class of orators has been before included the great courts of legal oratory. One commercial law, has worked against legal oratory in many ways. Besides diverting talent and opportunity away from culture to commercial law has crowded our courts with litigants who have become no time for eloquence. Courts have themselves aided this influence by lessening their time of session. It now scarcely less than it was when our great orators were trained. Eloquence is not to be found now at the bar. If it could be, it is apt to be in the black broadcloth and silk of other days, and indeed it is less from respect to the speaker than to the manner of the speech. A lawyer's bow-days is to state his facts and polemize as possible, and leave all consideration

→ together
and I have
obliged to
go there
at the

were partisans are as ready to follow
gogues as better men; so those objects
in better days have stimulated bono-
bitation, but to very gallon to a great degree by
the seeking of compleat men. And it
those capable of doing it honor, the clump
school for training, has lost much of its in-
fluence. The newspaper press, however
considerable extent, fills the place of the
or public speaker in these days. Now the
paper is carried, by our extended post
system and railways, to every man, no
where before collected; and so galvning
edge, not only finds his opinions made
dread, but forces a habit of making them-
selves in a sturly fashion not to be controled
than persuasions of eloquence.

Because of our brief and strangely per-
hitory, our stock of such historical sa-
suply themes for eloquence has been if
The old stock has been worn threadbare
the new stock furnished by recent times
now for us. Our old men know as we
can, and our old orators called forth
never can, the eloquence that once built
what we have come to consider the best
places of our early history. The landing
pilgrims and the declaration of indepen-
dence still be fully appreciated as grand his-
tories, but they are worn out as themes for
eloquence. The themes of our recent history
are many, but can not be rated to its own day
under the same disadvantages as a pro-
prietor of his own land. The father of Ameri-
ca, however, seems hopeful, look upon t-
h-ble political convulsions we may. As
the illustrious that these fathers stir-
red, and the events of the times will, it is h-
y to make them better understood, as a
better appreciated. When the seeds of
future timber, be they what they may
planted, their growth will call for the e-
xcellence. Then we can look for a
square born of love for country, incom-
parable tendency of losititons and not
by bolt out herculean history.

RAILROAD AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD

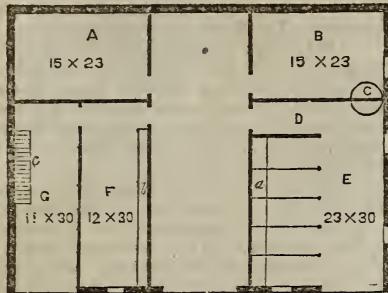
There was an interesting meeting of the
agent and directors of the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad Company on Wednesday, the pur-
suits of which are elsewhere reported. Be-
cause no one taken of a track made at Wash-
ington and elsewhere upon the company to the in-
-supposed, of the so-called rail-road
projects which are claiming the legislative
Congress and its authority for building rail-
roads through the territory of Maryland, and also
at the same time want of faith on the part
of the company in regard to building the Metropoli-
tan branch from Potowmack to Wash-
ington.

rance from 1000 to 1500 to 1800
while, as has been heretofore shown, a
President Garrett now reiterates, conti-
nuing course of execution on a portion of the
and Congress is being asked by the company
authorily to enter and pass the bill through
legislative portion of the District of Columbia
glya rendered necessary on the subject, the
adopted a resolution authorizing the pre-
to state that the policy of the company
ould the Metropolitans branch, and the
bank thereon shall be vigorously pursued
provided that the construction of no aditl
or parallel line or lines be authorized by
1868.

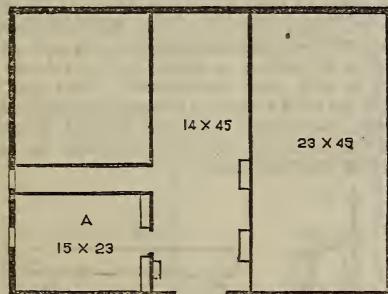
THE MARYLAND FARMER.

The windows of basement are supplied with pulleys, so as easily to be moved, and ventilate the entire lower floor.

THE OUTSIDE FINISH is with good matched stuff, battened to the eaves, and the gable ends are clapboarded. The whole is finished with three coats of white paint.



THE CARRIAGE WAY is on the south side of the building, and is made of easy grade, whilst the floor of the barn upon the south side is about ten feet from the ground. This makes it convenient in stacking straw after thrashing.



A, Granary, with openings for passing grain below; between this and the bay is a hall. The barn floor is large with two openings for passing hay and feed below, for use in the stables, and on the right is the large Bay, 25 by 45 feet, in which may be stored an immense amount of grain or hay.

This barn is so arranged that all parts are easily accessible, and when once in the building you can get to any part with ease. There is so much room that all the crops can be housed with ease, and with little labor.

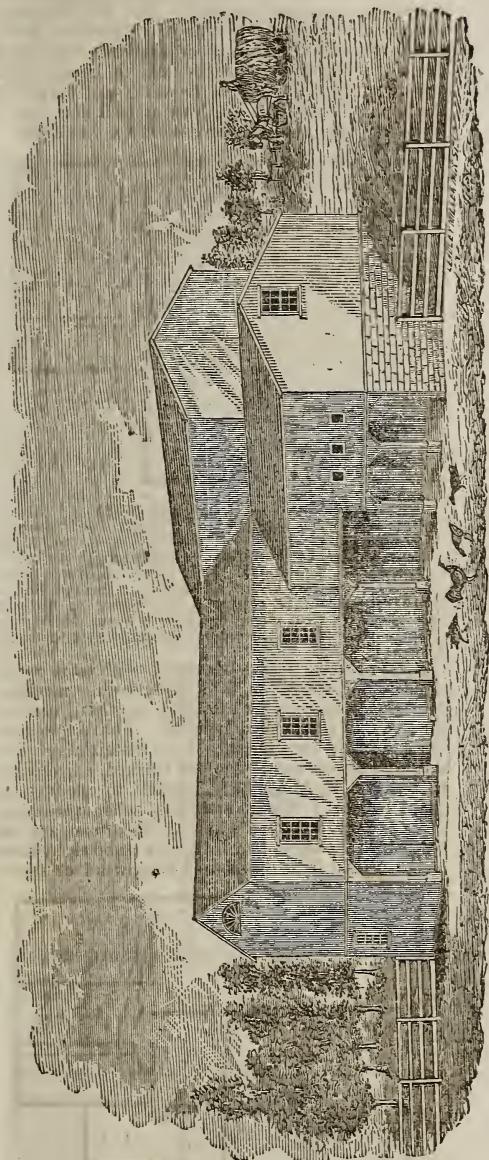
THE YARD is supplied with water from a well about 80 rods off, by a siphon.

The builder was CORMINE MARTIN, of Avon, N. Y., and the cost, (when constructed in 1855,) about \$1,500.

Man has taught even the lightning to forget their thunders and to whisper, as they flicker along the wires, the accents of his thought.

Seventeen million dollars in gold were yielded by the Idaho mines in 1865.

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN.

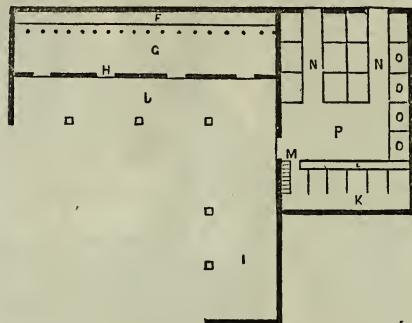


Responsive to inquiries therefor, we have, in late numbers of the RURAL NEW YORKER, (April 15 and May 20, 1865,) re-published plans of Barns which were awarded premiums in accordance with our offer. We give the plan to which was awarded the third prize—that of a barn owned by Mr. JAMES WHITNEY of Big Flatts, Chemung Co., N. Y., who describes it as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have the name of having the most convenient Barn in our part of the country, and accordingly have made a draft to the best of my

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

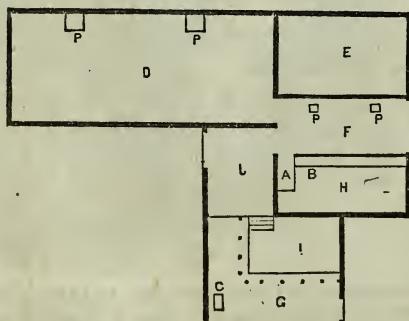
ability, being nothing but a farmer. I think, however, I understand the wants of farmers better than the mechanic or architect can. You will discover I have an elevation of ground nearly eight feet, which is some fourteen rods north of east and west road, and slopes toward the south-west. I have a cellar under barn and east-shed, the north-east corners in the bank. East and north stone wall for barn is nine feet high, and that for shed is six feet high.



GROUND PLAN OF LOWER STORY.

Standards for tying cattle. *F*, Lower Feed Room in front of cattle, 4 by 64. *G*, Bunks for Cattle, 9 by 64. *H*, Doors. *I*, Manure Cellar under east shed, 16 by 24. *J*, Open Shed. *K*, Horse Stalls, 10 by 30. *L*, Horse Bunks 2 by 28 (hay from above, and grain in front of horses, by falling doors in ceiling.) *M*, Stairs. *N*, Halls in Granary. *O*, Root Bins. *P*, Cleaning Floor and Weighing Room, and Feed Room for horses, which does not freeze in winter, 13 by 24.

I enter the barn from the north with team on the upper floor, thrash with a self-cleaning machine, and have straw-carrier attached, so that I can run the straw in either shed I choose. I have two good bays, without incumbrance from stabling or granary, and spouts or conductors marked, corresponding with halls in granary beneath, to conduct the grain where I wish; and this, when thrashing, saves at least one man's labor. Two men are sufficient to take care of straw from a good eight-horse machine, and it is all secured from wind or storm.



PLAN OF UPPER STORY.

A, Stairway to Stable. *B*, Space for letting hay down to story below, for horses. *C*, Trap Door, to throw manure down from cattle sheds. *P*, *P*, Openings to let feed down. *D*, Floor for storing fodder, 25 by 64. *E*, West Bay, 19 by 30. *F*, Upper Barn Floor, 13 by 30. *G*, Cattle Stalls 9 by 24 and 9 by 32. *H*, West Bay, 13 by 30. *I*, Loft of Lean-to, 16 by 20.

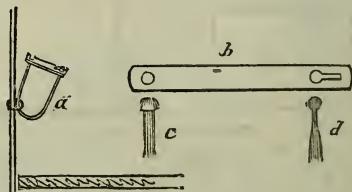
My *Basement* is dry. Sills two feet from ground. My grain has never musted nor wet, and feed never

frozen in winter. I have twelve *Grain Bins*, so arranged that I can get to any one of them when I wish, capable of storing over 3,000 bushels, and four *Root Bins*, which will store about 800 bushels, where they can be seen to at any time.

My stone wall is laid in mortar and pointed; the frames are all made of square timber and joists; no round timber anywhere about; outside, all planed and painted. The *Basement Story* is eight feet; barn posts 18 feet long; the *Long Shed* is 25 wide, 64 long; posts 20 feet, *East Shed* posts nine feet long.

The cost of the *Barn* without sheds, \$400, including board of hands; can be built \$50 cheaper without planing or painting. *Sheds* cost \$430, including board of hands, and can be built for \$400 without planing or painting.

My mode of fixtures for tying cattle is much cheaper than the ordinary way, besides being much more comfortable for the animals—it is as follows: First, I set my standards four feet apart, have a ring made of three-eighths or half inch iron about six inches across, put over the standard, and then put the bow through the ring and over the animal's neck. The operation is shown in the engraving.—Have a piece of hard wood for a latch, one inch thick and eight inches long, one and one-fourth inch hole at one end, and one inch at the other. The bow needs a knob on one end and catch in the other. This I have also endeavored to show in the engraving. The rings will slip up and down to suit the animal's convenience. They can lay down and turn their heads around on their side, and they can lay much nearer than if fastened in any other way, and if you have an animal that is inclined to be masterly, you can make him keep his head on his own side, by putting a board on one side or the other, to suit your convenience. Thus you can control the most vicious of animals, and make them perfectly submissive. I have adopted four feet apart for my standards, but they will do much nearer for small animals.



a, Bow, attached to ring. *b*, *c*, Ends of bow. *d*, Hard Wood Latch, showing holes for ends of bow.

PREMIUM PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

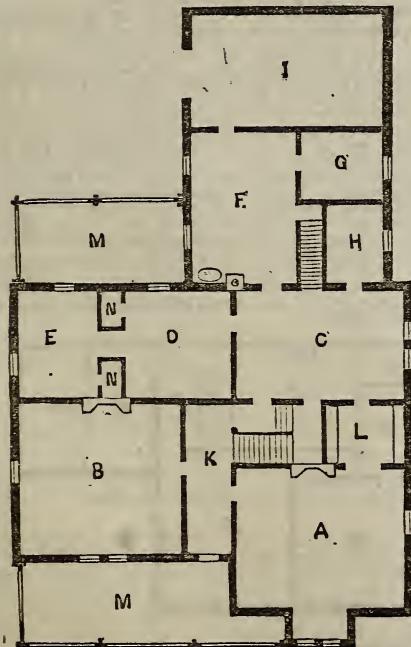
(SEE CUT ON OPPOSITE PAGE.)

The accompanying design was prepared to supply the wants of a large and increasing class of farmers, whose well-to-do circumstances, and the demands of social life which their growing children make, prompt them to replace the "old house" by a more commodious, convenient and beautiful building. A tasteful home, spacious enough to accommodate the entire family with due regard to the separate duties of life and the requisite individual privacy, and to offer that wide hospitality which so charms us in the country, is a better investment than bank stock or fertile acres. If it does nothing more than keep the children beneath the home roof, and make their associations of home pleasant, and their enjoyments



pure, it will be an incalculable blessing to them, while at the same time it will prove a source of

serenest joy to sweeten the declining years of the parents. In this house there are no apartments for show, merely, but all are arranged with reference



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL ROOM.

A. Living Room, 15 by 18; B. Parlor, 15x18; C. Kitchen, 12x18; D. Bed Room, 12x12; E. Children's Bed Room, 9x12; F. Back Kitchen, 11x16; G. Dairy, 7x8; H. Pantry, 5x9; I. Wood House, 12x22; K. Hall, 5x15; L. Alcove, 6x8; M. M. verandas; N. N. Closets.



PLAN OF CHAMBERS.

A. Bed room, 15x15; B. Bed Room, 15x18; C. Bed Room, 12x15; D. Bed Room, 12x18; E. Bed Room, 11x16; F. Bed Room, 12x22; G. Hall, 7x8; H. Dressing Room, 7x8; J. Bath Room, 5x9; L. L. Closets.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

to economy of labor, where the mistress of the house has rarely any other assistance than her daughters.

The plan shows a broad veranda on the entrance front, extending so that its roof forms the top of the bay-window, giving access to a narrow hall, which seems roomy enough, as the staircase is in a recess at the further end. There is also space for a cloak closet under the stairs. The hall gives access to the three principal rooms; a parlor on the left, a living-room on the right, which may also be used as a dining-room, which has a bay-window, and an alcove showing through an arched opening, fitted up with book shelves on each side. The shelves should have glazed doors down to the usual height of wainscoting, and below, closets for newspapers, specimens in natural history, &c. If both sides are not needed for books, one side can be fitted up with an ottoman-seat, or lounge, thus affording a cosy nook for reading and study.

In the rear of the alcove is the kitchen, which has a china-closet, a pantry, and a door leading to the back stairs. A bed-room communicates with the kitchen, having a closet and a smaller bed-room for children beyond, which also has a closet. In case but one of the bed-rooms is needed, the other can be used for a library, when a door from the hall could be made.

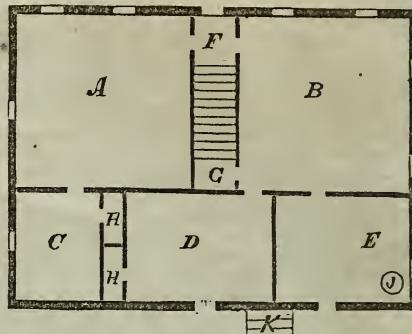
A back-kitchen is provided in the wing, having doors to the dairy, cellar, wood-shed and veranda.

The chamber plan supplies four large bed-rooms in the main house, one of them having a window seat, formed by a projecting closet, and another, a dressing-room with closets. A bathroom is placed above the hall, lighted by a small octagonal window, or by an enameled door. Two large sleeping-rooms are shown over the back-kitchen and the wood-shed. A similar amount of accommodation can also be furnished in the attic, if necessary.

The house can be built either of wood, brick or stone; but in either case, the verge-boards, verandas, &c., should be made durable and plain. All ornamentation beyond what is strictly characteristic and suggestive of country simplicity, has no place upon it. We have endeavored in our perspective to give it an unpretending rural aspect, with enough of dignity to mark it as the residence of a family of refinement and taste. If built of wood, in a plain but thorough manner, it could be erected in most parts of the country for about \$3,000. The remaining details of constructions are such as are familiar to most persons, and especially to masons and carpenters, and need not be discussed here.

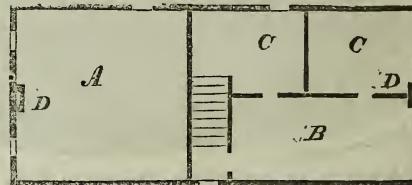
PLANS FOR A CHEAP FARM HOUSE.

In the RURAL of December 19th we published an inquiry for a "plan for a cheap, plain farm house, with parlor, dining room and kitchen—about two bed rooms and pantry below, and suitable sleeping rooms above." We have received several plans in response, two of which are given below. The first is from Mr. PETER WYKOFF, of Romulus, N. Y. It is the plan of a house built by Mr. W. last summer, at a cost, for mechanical labor and materials, of about \$700. The cost of such a house would be, in different localities, from \$600 to \$800, according to style of finish. Mr. W. says he likes the old-fashioned square house—that in his the upright is 16 by 36 feet, and the lean-to 10 by 36. He thinks he can get along in the country without a hall or pantry, and yet have things very convenient. The sills are the whole length—26 by 36—and cellar under the whole. The following is his plan and description:



FIRST FLOOR—26 BY 36 FEET.

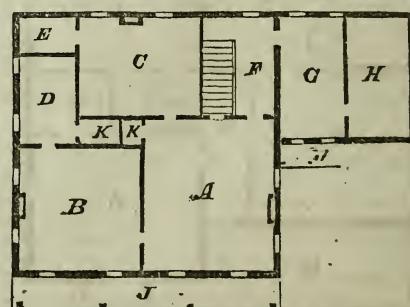
A, Parlor, 16 by 16. B, Dining and Sitting-room, 16 by 16. C, Bed-room, 8 by 10. D, Family Bed-room 10 by 13. E, Cook-room, 10 by 13. F, Hall 4 by 5. G, Cellar Door for inside. H, H, Closets for Bed-rooms, 2 by 6. J, Cistern in Cellar, (made of field stones two feet thick and cemented inside with water lime.) K, Outside Cellar Stairs.



SECOND FLOOR—16 by 36.

A, 16 by 16. B, 8 by 16. C, C, 8 by 10. D, D, Chimneys (which start about four feet from floor, leaning.)

The other plan, given below, is furnished by Mr. P. KENT, of Hickory Corners, Mich. Mr. K. says:—Economy dictates that you build your house as near the square form as can be and secure the rooms and convenience of arrangement desired—because a given length of outside wall in the form of a square incloses more space than the same length of wall in the form of a parallelogram. The accompanying ground plan is a square with equal sides of thirty feet. The wing, in order to carry out the same idea, is 15 feet square. The same plan will do very well if the main building be reduced to 28 feet, and wing to 14 by 16. The kitchen is made purposely small, so as to exclude the dining table, &c., but with two outside doors will be as cool to cook, wash in, &c., in warm weather, as it can well be—and to avoid heat in summer is purposely put outside of main building. Open fire places are marked, and I would not dispense with them, except, perhaps, in the parlor.—No hall is allowed."



GROUND PLAN OF FARM HOUSE.

A, Dining-rooms, 15 by 18. B, Parlor, 15 by 15. C, Bed-room, 12 by 13. D, Bed-room, 8 by 10. E, Clothes Press, 5 by 8. F, Pantry, 6 by 12. G, Kitchen, 7 1/2 by 15. H, Wood-house, 7 1/2 by 15. K, K, Clothes Press. J, J, Veranda. Chamber Stairs from Dining-room. Cellar stairs from Pantry.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--May 28.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRIAM & CO., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pot \$7.12@\$7.37; Pearl \$13.50@\$14.
COFFEE—Prime Rio 20@20½ cents gold. Nothing
done in Java or Laguayra.

COTTON—
Upland. Orleans.
Ordinary.....33 cts 31 cts.
Good Ordinary.....35 cts. 35 cts.
Low Middling.....37½ cts. 39 cts.
Middling.....39 cts. 41 cts.

The market has been quite active, influenced by unfavorable accounts of the growing crops, and the upward tendency of gold.

FERTILIZERS—
No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....\$100 per ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....65 per ton “
Flour of Bone.....65 per ton “
Turner's Excelsior.....80 per ton “
Turner's Amino. S. Phos.....60 per ton “
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....60 per ton “
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....55 per ton “
Rhodes' S. Phos.....57½ per ton “ bags.
Rhodes' do.....55 per ton “ bbls.
Phillips' do.....60 per ton “
Mapes' do.....60 per ton “
Bone Dust.....45 per ton “
Horner's Bone Dust.....40 per ton “
Dissolved Bones.....55 per ton “
Plaster.....20 per ton 2240 lbs.
"A" Mexican Guano.....33 per ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....30 per ton “
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer.....30 per ton “
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels,.....68 per ton
do coarse, in orig. packages.....50 per ton “
Bruce's Fertilizer.....50 per ton “
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. v. lb.—(Carboy \$3.)

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel \$19.50@\$20; No. 2 \$18.50; Herring Shore \$5@\$6; Labrador \$8@\$9; Halifax \$3.50@\$4; Magdalene \$3@\$3.50; Potomac \$6.50@\$7; North Carolina \$5.25@\$5.25; Shad \$14@\$14.50; Codfish \$4@\$5.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice apples 16 cts; unpeeled peaches ¾'s and ½'s, 16@17 cts; peeled do 21@26 cts.

FLOUR—
Howard Street and Super and Cut Extra.....\$10.00 @ \$10.50
“ “ Shipping Extra.....11.50 @ 12.00
“ “ High Grades.....12.00 @ 13.00
“ “ Family.....14.00 @ 15.00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....10.00 @ 10.25
“ Shipping Extra.....10.50 @ 11.00
“ Retailing Brands.....11.50 @ 12.50
“ Family.....13.50 @ 14.50
Northwestern Super.....9.75 @ 10.00
do Extra.....10.50 @ 11.50
City Mills Super.....9.75 @ 10.00
“ Shipping Brands Extra.....13.50 @ 14.00
Standard Extra.....11.00 @ 11.25
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family.....17.00 @ 18.00
“ High grade Extra.....15.00 @ 16.00

Rye Flour, new.....6.00 @ 6.25
Corn Meal—City Mills and Br'ywine.....4.25 @ 4.40

GRAIN—Wheat—Inferior Maryland red \$2; fair do. \$2.60@\$2.65; good to prime do. \$2.90@\$3.10; Western spring red \$1.15@\$2.20. Corn—White, 92@95 cts.; yellow, 88@90 cts.; mixed 90@91 cts. Oats—Heavy, 58@65 cts.; light, 70@73 cts. weight. Rye—Maryland, \$1.10.

HAY AND STRAW.—Baled Timothy, \$19@\$20; Rye Straw, \$20.

MILL FEED.—Brownstuff, 28@30 cts.; Middlings 45@50 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—Porto Rico, 60@75 cts.; Cuba Muscovado, 45@60 cts.; Cuba, slayed, 42@45 cts.; English Island, 60@75 cts.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine, 95@\$1.00; Pale Rosin, \$9@\$10; extra do. \$11, common, \$8; No. 2, \$4@\$5; No. 1, \$5@\$6; Tar \$1.75@\$2, as to size and condition.

PROVISIONS.—Bulk Shoulders, 13½@14 cts.; Sides 16½@17 cts.; Bacon Shoulders 14½@15 cts.; Sides, 18 cts., can-vased sugar cured Hams, 25@26 cts.; uncovered do. 23@24 cts.; Western Lard 22 cts.; City do. 21½ cts.; Mess Pork \$3 per barrel.

SALT—Ground Alum \$2.75@\$2.85; Marshall's and Worthington's fine \$3.15@\$3.20; other brands fine \$2.95@\$3; Turk's Island 60 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS—Flax \$2.85@\$2.90. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy.

SUGAR—Cuba and E. I. common to go refining 10½@10¾ cts., 4 months; do. grocery 11@12 cts., net; do. prime 12½@12½ cts., net; Porto Rico, common to good grocery, 11@12 cts., net; do. prime to choice, 12½@13½ cts., net; Havana, No. 12, 11½ cts., 4 months.

REFINED SUGARS—Extra fine powdered 16½ cts., powdered and granulated 16½ cts.; soft crushed A white 15½ cts.; circle A 15 cts.; B do. 14½ cts.; C extra 14½ cts.; C yellow 14½ cts., circle C 14½ cts., and for 100 bbls, ½ cent less.

TOBACCO—
Maryland—frosted to common.....\$ 2.50@\$ 4.00

“ sound common 4.50@\$ 6.00

“ middling 6.50@\$ 8.50

“ good to fine brown 10.00@\$ 15.00

“ fancy 17.00@\$ 25.00

“ upper country 3.00@\$ 30.00

“ ground leaves, new 3.00@\$ 12.00

Ohio—Inferior to good common 5.00@\$ 8.00

“ brown and spangled 9.00@\$ 12.50

“ good and fine red and spangled 14.00@\$ 17.00

“ fine yellow and fancy 20.00@\$ 30.00

Kentucky—Frosty Lugs 6.00@\$ 7.00

“ fair to good Lugs 7.50@\$ 8.50

“ common to fair Leaf 9.00@\$ 12.00

“ good 12.50@\$ 16.00

“ fine select 18.00@\$ 26.00

WHISKEY—Pennsylvania \$2.26@\$2.26½; Western and Country \$2.27@\$2.28 per gallon.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET—Common to fair \$7.50@\$8.50; good \$9; extra \$9.25.

HOGS—Sales at 13@14½ cts. with a downward tendency.

SHEEP—Clipped 5½@6 cts.

"The Practical Entomologist."

The only Paper of its kind in the World.

Is published monthly by the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, for the dissemination of valuable information among the Farmers, Agriculturists and Horticulturists, regarding Noxious Insects, and suggesting remedies for their destruction.

50 TERMS.—50 cents per annum, in advance.

50 ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at reasonable rates.

N. B.—The original design of the publishers was to distribute copies gratuitously to all who would remit 12 cents to pre-pay one year's postage, but the demand for copies, under such terms, has been so great, that the receipts from advertisement, &c., have not been sufficient to cover the cost of publication; consequently, they are obliged to announce that *all subscribers hereafter must remit 50 CENTS for one year's subscription*, commencing with the first of the volume. Address "PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST."

No. 518 South Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.

E. MILLS & SONS,

Are prepared to execute all kinds of
Metallic Roofing, Spouting, Factory
Work, &c.

18 WATER STREET,—BALTIMORE.

All kinds of Factory Work, such as Spinning Frame Cylinders, Colton cans, &c., worked up from one sheet of tin, avoiding the old mode of piecing. A long experience in Factory work justifies us in guaranteeing satisfaction. Je-ly

KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER & MOWER.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.

These Combined Reapers and Mowers are universally acknowledged where they are known, to be the best and most reliable Combined Machines made and sold in America. They have been sold in Maryland since 1857, and in other Southern States before the war, (and will be in them hereafter.) So popular and celebrated have these KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS become that it is often impossible to supply the demand for them. Every well regulated farm should have one of them on it. They are light Two-horse Machines. Price always reasonable. For further information address

E. G. EDWARDS,
General Agent for Southern States,
29 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

OHIO HARVESTER.

MANUFACTURED IN OHIO.

If you wish to obtain a Harvester that has no superior in the field, buy the OHIO.

Price of Combined Mower and Reaper,	\$190
Medium Mower,	\$150
Jnnior Mower,	\$135

ALSO, THE

Rockaway Wheel Horse Rake,

THE BEST RAKE IN USE—PRICE, \$40.

The Maryland Institute, at their late Fair, 1865, awarded to this Rake the First Premium, a *Gold Medal*, over several competitors. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. MOTT,

No. 40 ENSOR STREET,

Near the Belair Market, Baltimore,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines,
Plows, Plow Castings, Hardware and Seeds.
Repairing done at short notice. je2t

PITTS OR BUFFALO THRESHING MACHINE,

Which I offer to the public for 1866,

WITH BAGGERS ATTACHED,

Is superior to any machine offered for strength, durability and elegance of style. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

I have been a practical Thresher and Dealer in Machines for fifteen years, and have spent time and money to get the best Thresher, and have found none equal to the Pitts or Buffalo Threshing Machine.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horsepower

For 8 or 10 Horses,

Stands unrivalled for simplicity, strength, durability and ease of draft, and would recommend it to all farmers who use Powers for driving machinery of different kinds.

Repairs or Castings for the different parts of these machines constantly on hand.

JOHN WELLER,

FREDERICK CITY,

jun-tf Agent for Western Maryland.

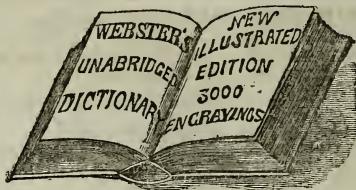


Pure Chester White Pigs,

Either singly or in pairs, (not akin,) will be sent by express to all parts of the United States. For Circulars and Prices, address

S. H. & J. F. DICKEY,
Hopewell Cotton Works,
Chester Co., Pennsylvania.

je-3t*



GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION,

Thoroughly Revised and much Enlarged.

OVER 3000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.

10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.

Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision.

Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gilman, and Thacher, Capt. Craighill, of West Point Military Academy, Judge J. C. Perkins, Professor Stiles, A. L. Holley, Esq., &c., &c.

Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany Regency, Mother Cary, Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. Micawber, Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler, &c.

Containing one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former edition.

From new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press.

In One Vol. of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages.

“GET THE LATEST.” “GET THE BEST.”

“GET WEBSTER.”

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

New Book, Poultry, Eggs & Dogs, FOR SALE.



The AMERICAN POULTRY GUIDE, bound in Muslin, \$1.00; Paper Cover, only 50 cents. Every person that keeps Poultry should have one.

White Face Black Spanish, Black Red and Pyle Game, Silver and Black Hamburgs, Black and Silver Polands, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per pair; \$10.00 to \$15.00 per trio. Fresh Eggs from any of the above, 1 dozen, \$3.00; 2 dozen, \$5.00; 5 dozen \$10. CAREFULLY Packed and sent as directed.

1 Newfoundland Dog one year old, and 1 English Coach dog fifteen months old—~~je2t~~ the best marked Coach Dog in this country ~~je2t~~—each \$25.00.

Address

je2t

E. A. WENDELL,

Box 932, Albany, N. Y.

SEED BUCKWHEAT

AND

HUNGARIAN MILLET,

FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE OF

C. B. ROGERS,
No. 133 Market Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTED NORMAN NORIES.



My importation of two NORMAN STALLIONS, and two MARES, having arrived safe, one of the former will be stationed at Staunton, and the other here, and being young, will be limited.

Beside BLACK HAWK, of six years' use here, I have farmed the blood-horse ORION, full brother to PLANET, thus offering to breeders three established and the most valuable breeds of horses for our wants.

S. W. FICKLIN,
Belmont, near Charlottesville, Va., June 1st, 1866. je.

PRIVATE SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS.

The subscriber offers at private sale the whole of his BLOODED STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

THOMAS HUGHLETT,
Trappe P. O., Talbot Co., Md.



FOR SALE.



SHORT HORNS of first class Pedigrees, &c., from recent importations—also SOUTH DOWN and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Thoroughbred and Trotting HORSES, and Essex SWINE.

aptf A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

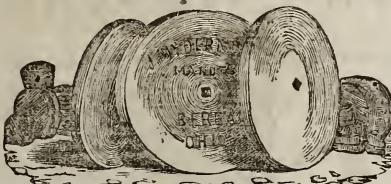
LIGHTNING RODS.

We are prepared to furnish HAWLEY'S PATENT EXCELSIOR LIGHTNING RODS; also the common iron or GALVANIZED RODS. All work put up by us kept in repair free of charge. Old jobs repaired and new points furnished on short notice.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO.,
147 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Rods and Trimmings furnished to dealers, and State and County rights for sale of patent rod.

OHIO GRINDSTONES



Of all sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Dermott & Co.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, Agts.

Those in want of good Grindstones will please call or send their orders as above. my

A South-Side Historical War Novel!

Third Edition, just ready.

Surry of Eagle's Nest.

Being the Memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia.

Edited from the MSS. of Col. Surry, by John Eastern Cooke, with four full page illustrations, 12mo., cloth. 490 pages. Price \$2.25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham, and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exposition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English, and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.



A highly productive Farm, of 140 ACRES—40 of which are in Timber and under good fencing. Buildings consist of small Dwelling, Stable and new Granery.

Neighborhood one of the best in the State. The new line of Rail Road to Philadelphia will run very near it.

BOWEN & MERCER

feb-tf No. 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

ORNAMENT YOUR PARLORS.—Directions in Antique, Ornamental or Grecian painting, leather or cone work; either by mail, 50 cents. Je-4t* WM. H. WHITE, South Windsor, Conn.

TWO AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR \$3.

THE

"SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR."

D. REDMOND & WN. N. WHITE, Editors.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843!
Volume 24 Commences January, 1866.

Monthly, at \$2.00 per annum.
Six Copies for \$10, in Advance.

By special arrangement, with the "MARYLAND FARMER," another excellent Rural Monthly, published in Baltimore at \$1.50, both papers will be sent one year for \$3.00—six of each for \$1.16—10 of each for \$3.35—giving each subscriber in this case, both papers for \$2.50.

Address, WM. N. WHITE,
Athens, Ga.

Or office "Maryland Farmer," Baltimore.

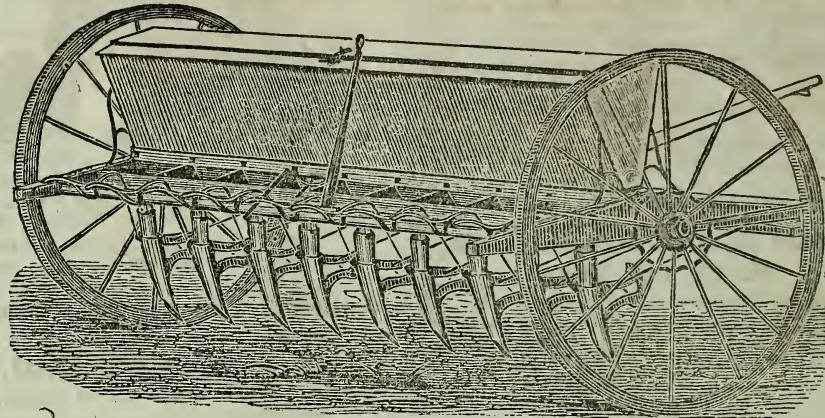
Bois de Ark or Osage Orange.

100 BUSHELS FRESH BOIS DE ARK, or OSAGE ORANGE JUST RECEIVED Direct from Texas, and for sale by

BONDURANT & TODD,
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ap5t

THE WAGONER GRAIN DRILL.



Willoughby's Patent Gum Roller Feeders, in connection with Wagoner's Patent Arrangement for the Distribution of Fertilizers,

Is acknowledged, by both practical and scientific farmers, to be one of the most reliable and useful Seeders, for the sowing of all kinds of Grain, including Oats and Fertilizers, known to this community. And, as evidence of the truthfulness of the foregoing assertions, we challenge competition, in any way desired, with any other kind of Drill in this community.

PRICES:—Plain Drill, \$85; Drill with Guano Attachment, \$125; Grass Seed Sower to either of the above, \$8; Gum Springs, \$15.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Sole Agents in Baltimore, Md.

THE GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS. BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE !

Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
} 4.05 do AMMONIA.

It should be borne in mind that the Phosphate of Lime in this article, being obtained exclusively from Raw Bones and a true Bird Guano, there is no portion of it inoperative as in the case of Super Phosphates made from Mineral Guanos, but being entirely soluble in the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guaranteed to be more beneficial to the soil than Peruvian Guano, for while it has sufficient Ammonia to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as Peruvian Guano has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for years.

The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,
105 SMITH'S WHARF, Baltimore, Md.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN BALTIMORE.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
199, 201 and 203 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,

Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS VISITING BALTIMORE

To make purchases, to the very extensive

Wholesale Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
On second floor and basement of their warehouse,
Embracing in addition to their own large and general
IMPORTATION OF

FOREIGN GOODS,
a large and well selected stock of

DOMESTICS,

WOOLENS,

and STAPLE GOODS,

Of every description.

OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS
On first floor,

ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,

From Low PRICED to the Most MAGNIFICENT, in every
Branch of the Trade, rendering our entire
stock one of the

MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on
each article, from which

NO DEVIATION IS ALLOWED.

Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods,
can buy from us with perfect confidence.

JNO. ROBIN McDANIEL.

JAS. J. IRBY.

McDANIEL & IRBY,
Commission Merchants
15 BRIDGE STREET,
my-ly LYNCHBURG, VA.

STOVE BRICK LININGS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

Square Fire Brick,
OF GOOD QUALITY;

GLAZED VITRIFIED
Drain & Water Pipe

With Bell Ends, in three feet lengths—of all sizes,
with connections, constantly on hand, and for
sale at the
YARD, FOOT OF CROSS STREET,
Near Ellicott's Iron Furnace.

Geo. R. Rittenhouse, Agent,
mr6t 539 West Fayette Street, Baltimore.

NEW BRICK MACHINE,

In successful operation since 1854. Common la-
bor with one brick maker only required. Worked
by one man makes 4,000 per day; by horse 7,000
to 12,000; by steam 16,000 to 25,000. Cost from
\$100 to \$700. For further particulars, in a pam-
phlet, giving full instructions on brick setting and
burning with wood or coal, address, sending four
stamps,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Box 556, Baltimore.

B. WASKEY'S
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 3 N. Gay Street, Baltimore.

Always on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE,
consisting of

PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Rapp, &c.

CHAMBER SUITS in Walnut and Wood.

Also, COTTAGE SUITS.

Walnut and Oak HALL SUITS.

Walnut and Oak DINING-ROOM FURNITURE;

DESKS and CHAIRS of all descriptions.

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, SELF-ROCKING

CRADLES, BEST SPRING BOTTOMS in use.

ROCKING CHAIRS without Rockers. oct-ly

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.
FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample
buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication
with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges
for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin
its 8th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any
similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1855. For catalogue,
&c., address,

Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A. Principal.
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.,
President Board of Visitors and Governors.
Peregrine Wroth, M. D., Secretary. sep-ly

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY, 67 W. FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

For the Sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES,**
and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Implements, including

**Threshers, Horse Powers, Plows, Reapers and Mowers,
Grain Drills, Grain Fans,
Harrows, Corn Shellers, Plow Castings, &c.**

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Milch Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas. Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

B. H. WARING,

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Stallion TOLEDO,

(Foaled May 25th, 1857,) was by Bazil—his dam by the famed imported Priam, out of Sophia by Redgauntlet, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated four-mile race mare, Clara Fisher.

Priam was undoubtedly master of the English turf; was imported at a cost of \$20,000, and stood at \$150 the season. The English sent an agent to purchase him back, who offered \$25,000 for him, which was refused.—\$30,000 asked. The English papers expressed dissatisfaction, saying, that \$50,000 ought not to have stood in the way,—that he ought not to have left England.

"Take the evidences of public running and public opinion, and Priam is the best horse ever started in England." *Turf Register for 1837, p. 279*

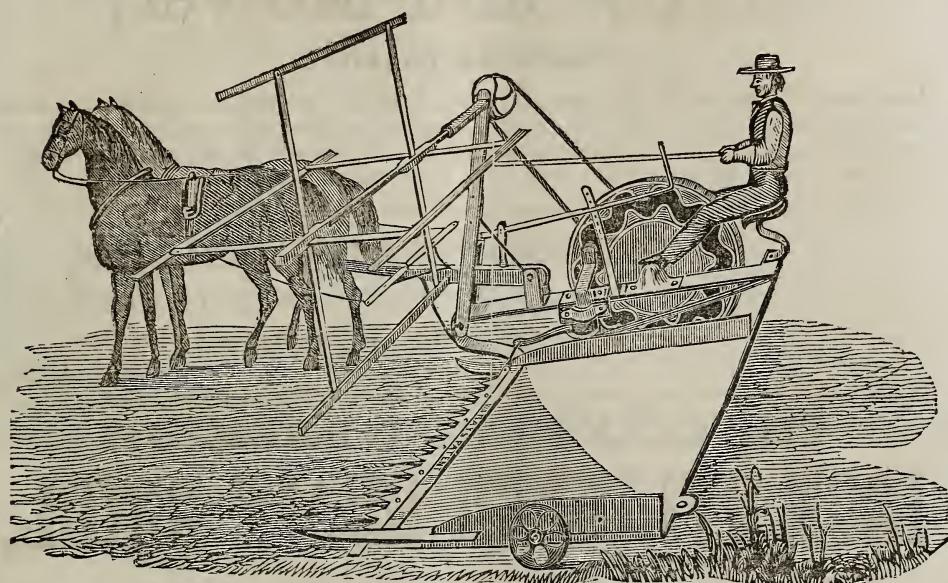
"One gentleman sent over an order, some time since, that if he could at any time be had for \$25,000, to buy him in immediately; another company has directed him to be sent out at any sum below \$50,000: as yet, the answer has been, 'no sum will buy him.'"*Turf Register for 1837, p. 98.*

CLARA FISHER was the rival of the famed Bonnets of Blue (dam of the unrivalled Fashion,) and was matched against her, \$5,000 aside, 4 mile heats, when she broke down. She was by Kosciusko, dam Roxana by Hephestion out of old Roxana by imported horse Marplot.—No pedigree can be better. Kosciusko by Sir Archy, dam Col. Singleton's famous running mare Lottery by imported Bedford,

Mariner by Shark, out of the celebrated Bonnets of Blue, (one of the best 4 mile mares of her day, and the dam of the unrivalled Fashion;) Shark was by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot; Lady Lightfoot was by the famed Sir Archy, one of the best 4 mile race and brood mares of her day; Cassandra was by imported Priam, out of Flirtilla, Jr., by the unrivalled Sir Archy; Flirtilla, Jr. was out of the famed 4 mile race mare Flirtilla—also by Sir Archy, and full sister to the celebrated Rattler and Childe, both celebrated 4 mile race horses.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
67 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

RAY'S IMPROVED Combined Reaper and Mower, WITH OR WITHOUT SELF-RAKE.



The undersigned offers for the coming harvest of 1866, the above celebrated Combined Reaper and Mower. We are thankful for the patronage which has been conferred upon us for past years, and are still prepared to supply the public with a machine which has no superior. These machines are made of the best wrought iron and steel; the main frame is one continuous piece of wrought iron formed in such a shape as to make a complete frame and cutter-bar. The work is carefully and substantially put together by first-class workmen. The manufacturers, with confidence fully warrant them against breakage if used with ordinary care; they are also

guaranteed to work as well as any other Reaper and Mower in use. These machines have received premiums over all others wherever exhibited, for the following advantages:

1st.—They are the strongest machine made.

2d.—They are the lightest in weight and draft.

3d.—They have no cog wheels.

4th.—The reaper can be easily changed to a mower.

5th.—The machine (while in motion) can be raised or lowered.

6th.—There is no side draft either as a Reaper or Mower.

7th.—There is no weight on the necks of the horses.

Price for Combined Reaper and Mower Self-Rake, \$200.

Price for Combined Reaper and Mower, without Self-Rake, \$160.

Price of Mower, \$125. Two sets of Knives with each machine.

All orders for Repairs promptly attended to.

Circulars containing numerous references and certificates may be had by addressing the undersigned.

All orders should be addressed to

**B. F. RAY, Patentee and General Agent,
No. 323 W. PRATT STREET,
ADJOINING THREE TUNS HOTEL,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S Mower and Combined Reaper and Mower,

(HUBBARD'S PATENT.)

Is offered to the farmer with the assurance that it will give as complete satisfaction as their universal popular Drill. It is a two-wheel folding bar machine, with steel finger and knife bar and steel faced guards; simple in its construction, durable in its manufacture, and warranted to work in any grass or grain to the complete satisfaction of the purchaser.

Orders promptly filled by addressing early in the season,

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

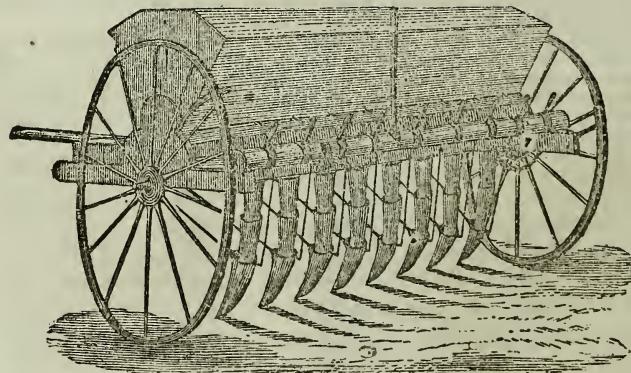
Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,

jan-lyr

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.



BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN & COMPOST DRILL.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

CANTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS. BALTIMORE, MD.

The undersigned would inform Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that the above Works are now in full operation. Valuable improvements have lately been added to this extensive establishment, the Machinery of which is all in complete working order, propelled by a forty-horse engine with a large **FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**, where we do all our own Casting and Fitting up, enabling us to supply Farmers and Dealers with all the best Farming Implements at reasonable prices. At the above Works will be manufactured

J. Montgomery & Bro's Rockaway Fan,



Which has taken 110 Premiums, 7 Silver Medals, and needs no recommendation. Also, the **Virginia Farm Mill** with French Burs, run by horse power, and all the best **PLOWS** now in use. Also, *Cultivators, Harrows, Iron Geared Threshers, the Pelton Triple Geared Horse Power*, with all the necessary Castings for repairing the above. We would call the particular attention of Farmers and Dealers to our **SOUTHERN GIANT CIDER MILL**, which is one of the most durable and complete Mills ever invented—we have the exclusive right for all the Southern States. Parties having Implements and Machines of any description needing REPAIRS, will send them in as early as possible, so as to avoid the pressure usual in the Repairing Department at this season of the year.

All orders promptly attended to.

Office and Wareroom—No. 5 Hollingsworth St. between Calvert and Light, near Pratt St.—also Entrance No. 37 Grant St.

ap-6t

MONTGOMERY, SLADE & CO.

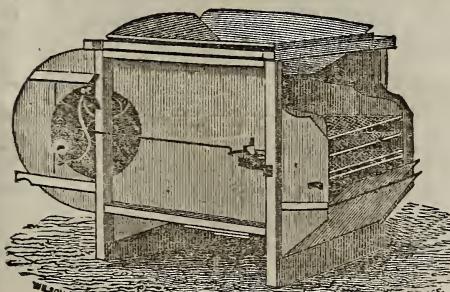
C. H. PIERCE,

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

BEVELED EXCELSIOR

FANNING MILLS.



TWO SIZES—No. 1, \$38: No. 2, \$35.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Farmer to our **EXCELSIOR FANNING MILL**, which truly deserves its name, "Exelsior." It is the best and cheapest, all things considered, ever presented to the public. We can with confidence say that a better finished or working, a more durable, neat, handsome Mill, is not made in the Union. Where known, it has established an enviable reputation, and is sure to become a great favorite with the Farmer.

It turns easily, chaffs and screens rapidly and thoroughly all kinds of Grain, Grass Seed, Coffee and Rice.

Liberal discount to the Trade. All we ask of dealers is to order Sample Mills.

C. H. PIERCE,

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Agents, 22 and 24 S. Calvert street,

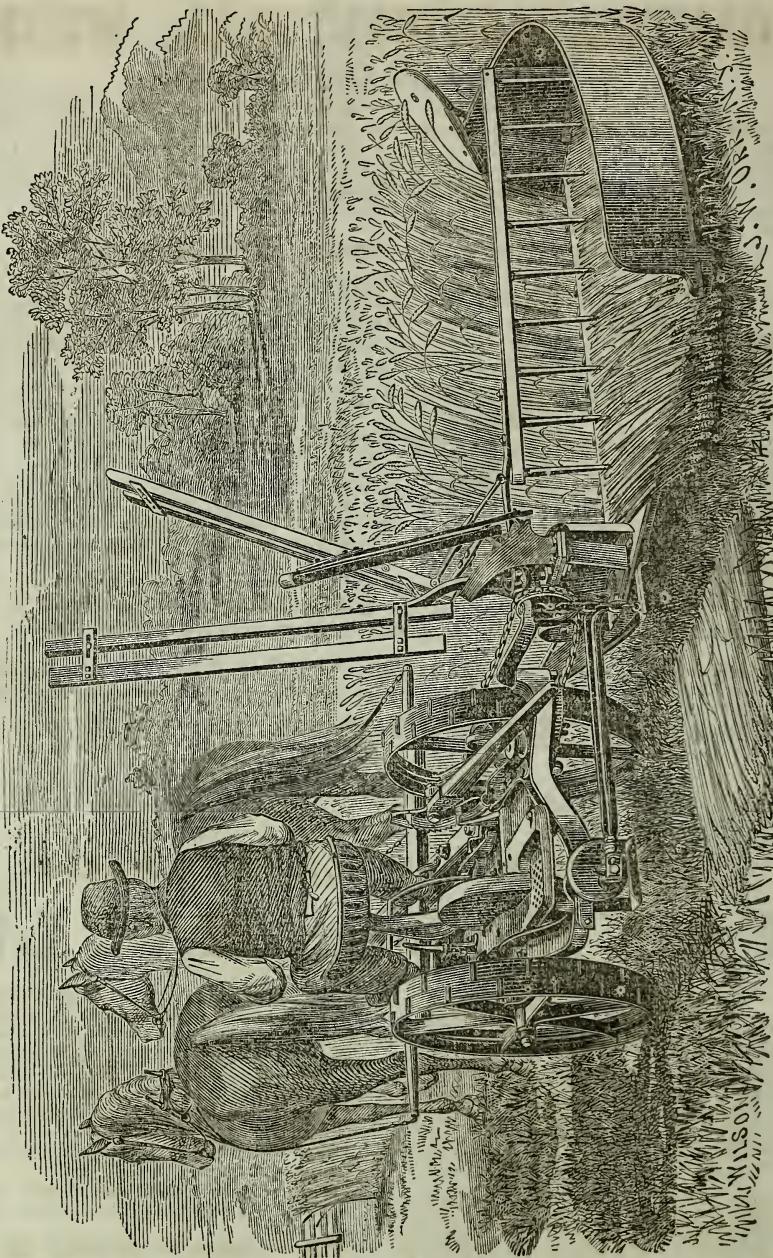
Baltimore, Md.

je-tf

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER

And Self-Raker Attached, with Flexible Folding Finger Bar.

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS COMBINED.



This machine, as built the past two seasons, has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over those machines which have heretofore ranked as first class. This machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio & Buckeye Machines, together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer.

DODGE & STEVENSON Manufacturing Co., Auburn, N. Y.

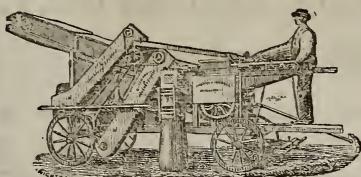
my-2t

J. HIX BURTON & CO., General Agents, 42 S. Frederick street, Baltimore.

J. HIX BURTON & CO., General Agents, No. 42 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore.

Pitts & Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.



It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare with this.  Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.

We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery—some of which we name, as follows:

Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, **Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper**, exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, with Improved Guano Attachment and Grass Seed Sower. The best in the world.

Linton's Iron Geared Machines, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers.

Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill—Indispensable to the farmer.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Trimmer's Smut Machines—has given the greatest satisfaction; together with a large assortment of *Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills*—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

LINTON & LAMOTT,

ap-6t

151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.—and Winchester, Va.

WHITCOMB'S

Metallic Spring-Tooth Horse Hay RAKE.

Patented Oct. 5, 1858, by GEO. WHITCOMB, Portchester, N. Y.

The above Rake is designed for hay-raking and gleaning grain fields. As a gleaner after the cradle in the wheat field, it has often paid its cost in a single day. Having been thoroughly tested, it is offered in entire confidence to farmers and dealers. It performs just as well on rough, uneven or stony as on smooth ground.

In simplicity, cheapness and efficiency it cannot be excelled. A larger number have been sold than any other wheel-rake. It has been the leading rake in New England and New York these half dozen years. For rakes and circulars, apply to

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

RAKE RODS

For the Teeth of the Wheel Horse Rake. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM



SEWING MACHINE !

Awarded the Highest Premium
AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,
JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Where all the machines of Europe and America were in
competition—also at the
PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY
UNITED STATES FAIR,
At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be ravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.
DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,
W. MERRELL, Agent.

BONE DUST.

THE PURE ARTICLE ONLY.

NO ADULTERATION.

Farmers and Gardeners cannot be too careful in purchasing their Manures, as they are obliged to depend entirely on the character of the Manufacturer for the quality of the article sold. None but Chemists can detect a mixture in Bone Dust.]

The Subscriber has always on hand at
MARKET PRICE,

A Large Supply of the same kind of Bone Dust
that he has been manufacturing for the last

TWENTY YEARS.

JOSHUA HORNER,

Corner Chew & Sterling Sts.

ap-6t **BALTIMORE, Md**

LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT

Movable Comb BEE HIVE.



COLVIN BOX HIVE No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,
No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE. BEST IN AMERICA.



The Railway Horse Power that is unequalled for ease of team and amount of power. The Combined Thrasher and Cleaner that *cleans EQUAL TO ANY FANNING MILL*, fit for mill or market.

Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers, Planters, &c.

All of the best in the market. For price and description send for Circular and satisfy yourself before purchasing. Send in orders early, as we are governed by "first come, first served."

R. & M. HARDER,

my3t Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

MARS:



Sire Basil by Mariner, out of Cassandra by Priam. Dam Platina by Beverly, out of Eliza Boyce by Foreigner—will stand for the Spring Season of 1866—on

Friday and Saturday of every week at PIKESVILLE.

Tuesday and Wednesday of every alternate week, viz: April 17, 18; May 1, 2, 15, 16, 29, 30; June 12, 13, 26, 27—at EVERHART'S HOTEL, Reisterstown.

Tuesday and Wednesday of every alternate week, viz: April 24, 25; May 8, 9, 22, 23; June 5, 6, 19, 20—at WRIGHT'S TAVERN, 15 miles from Baltimore on Harford Turnpike Road.

On intermediate days according to special appointments that may be made for him by his groom.

For full pedigree see pamphlet in hands of groom.

TERMS—For the Season, \$25; payable by \$20, within 30 days of the time of first service, (for which sum the Groom is authorized within that period to give a receipt in full,) and \$1 Groom's fee.

JOHN LOCKARD, Groom,
my-tf Pikesville, Md.

THE PERCHERON NORMAN STALLION

THE LITTLE CORPORAL:



Sire, Imported Duke of Normandy. Dam Imported Snow Drop—will stand for the season of 1866—on

Monday and Tuesday of every week at PIKESVILLE.

Thursday and Friday of every alternate week, viz: April 19, 20; May 3, 4, 17, 18, 31; June 1, 14, 15, 28, 29—at STREET'S HOTEL, Long Green Valley.

Thursday and Friday of every alternate week viz: April 26, 27; May 10, 11, 24, 25; June 7, 8, 21, 22—at EVERHART'S HOTEL, Reisterstown.

On intermediate days, according to special appointments that may be made for him by his Groom.

For particulars with regard to this breed of horses see pamphlet in hands of groom.

TERMS—For the Season, \$15; payable by \$10 within thirty days of time of first service, (for which sum the Groom is authorized within that period to give a receipt in full,) and 50 cents Groom's fee.

SAM'L STANSBURY, Groom,
my-tf Pikesville, Md.

Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways,
Wagons, Harness, &c.

FOR SALE AT

HOFF & MILLER'S GREAT BAZAAR,

35, 37 and 39 NORTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

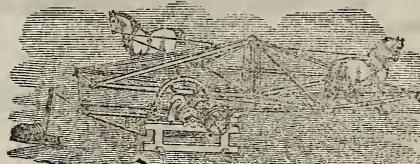
1000 Sets of Wagon Harness,
500 Sets Ambulance Harness,
100 Sets Single Wagon Harness,
50 Sets Cart Harness,
200 Four-horse Wagons,
100 Two-horse Wagons,
50 Ambulances—50 Carts,
1000 Bridles, 2500 Halters, 500 Collars,
1000 lbs. of Canvas, suitable for Wagon Covers and Awnings,
3000 Bags—500 Single Trees,
1000 Fifth Chains and Spreaders.

Also, Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Jammers, Jersy, Germantowns, Sulkies, Express Wagons, Harness, &c.

We have a large assortment of the above on hand, which will be sold *low for Cash*. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

HOFF & MILLER,
my-6t 35, 37 and 39 NORTH ST., BALTIMORE.

Perry's American Horse Power,



MANUFACTURED BY
REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
ILION, NEW YORK.

The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to which it is applied.

It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

Circulars sent to order.

Augly*

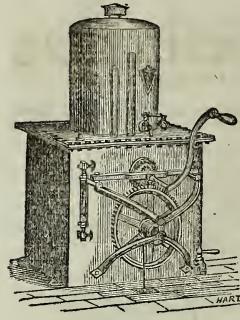
VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.

W. M. D. CABELL, .

LAND AGENT for Virginia, and especially for those counties bordering on James River, will give the closest attention to buying, selling and renting or managing of Real Estate. Address **W. M. D. CABELL,** **TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE,** **Nelson Co., Va.**

MONUMENTAL AUTOMATIC GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE,

Is prepared to furnish Machines of capacity sufficient for
Private Residencies, Public Buildings, Churches,
Hotels, Schools, Factories, &c.



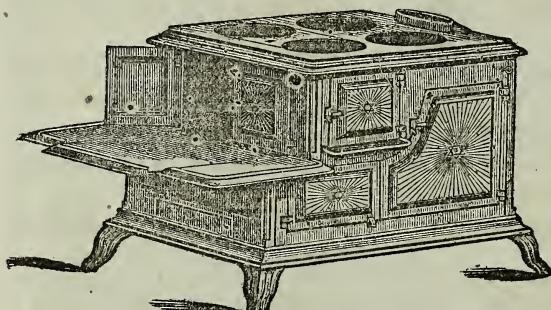
This apparatus is a simple and reliable fixture which any person can operate, and furnishes a beautiful, brilliant light, at an expense of only Two Dollars per thousand feet, or less than three-quarters of a cent an hour for each light. No heat is required, and the risk and trouble attending its use are far less than with an ordinary lamp. Persons residing in the country can enjoy this greatest of city luxuries at a small expense..

The gas is made from Gasoline, the first product in the distillation of Petroleum or Coal, and can be procured from us or from any refinery.

OFFICE, 14 LIGHT STREET.

BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia,)



ap-9t

39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sole Agency for the *ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR*, a sure cure for SMOKING CHIMNEYS.

J. WILKINSON,
Landscape Gardener, Rural Architect
And CIVIL ENGINEER,
BALTIMORE, M D.,

Gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage given him in the various branches of his profession, for the past twenty years, a continuance of which he respectfully solicits. He would inform the public that it is his purpose to continue to make Baltimore his head-quarters, but he will promptly respond to calls from all parts of the country. He will visit places to be improved, or proposed sites of buildings, and furnish plans of the grounds, on which every feature of improvement and decoration will be located to a scale, and specifications furnished which will make the plans intelligible to the inexperienced in the art of landscaping, or he will furnish experienced laborers to execute his plans.

He will design and furnish plans, with full detail drawings and specifications for Public Buildings, Dwellings, Farm Barns and all other farm buildings, Carriage Houses and Stables for both city and country, Gate Lodges, with his magic gate, Dairies, Ice Houses, with dairies and refrigerators attached and Bath Houses.

He will furnish designs with detail drawings for Vaults, Tombs and Monuments, and cemetery work of all kinds, to which special attention will be given.

He will give counsel in every branch of Agriculture, in which he has a thorough practical experience, having been the principal and proprietor of an Agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years. He will furnish plans for buildings of every description, and for Heating and Ventilating buildings of any dimensions or form. In all the above he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons.

Address, 397 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

NORWOOD SCHOOL,

Nelson Co., Va.

WM. D. CABELL, Graduate University of Va., Principal.
L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., " "
E. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., 1st Honor Grad. V. M. I.

This FIRST CLASS SCHOOL is situated on the James River Canal and near Nelson Station on the Lynchburg and Alexandria, R. R. The course of study is designed to furnish a thorough preparation for College or for business life.

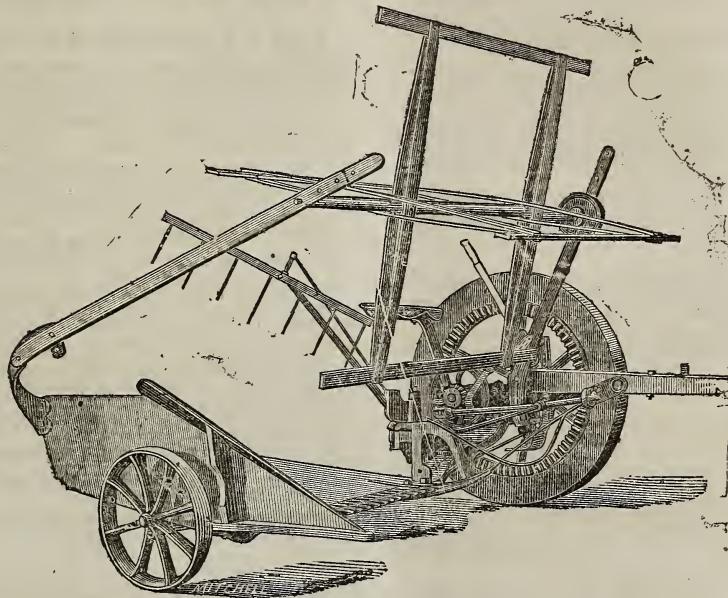
Particular attention paid to PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING. Episcopal and other religious services readily accessible.

The first term began Oct. 1, 1865—the second opens Jan. 15, and closes July 4th, 1866. Terms reasonable. Write for circulars to

WM. D. CABELL, Principal,
Tye River Ware House,
Nelson Co., Va.

HOWARD'S COMBINED REAPING & MOWING MACHINES,

Price--No. 2 COMBINED MACHINE, \$165.
" 3 " " 4 " \$175.



Possesses many improvements and advantages over other machines. These improvements are patented and will not be attached to any other machine this season. The simplicity and acknowledged durability, together with its light draft, and perfect adaptability to all surfaces of ground and kinds of grain, and the perfect manner in which it cuts both grass and grain, makes it the most desirable machine for the farmer to buy.

Those in want of the latest and best improvements in the way of cutting Grain or Grass will do well to send their orders EARLY, to

aptf

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore.

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality.

From 100 to 200 Tons of **PLOW CASTINGS** always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

S. T. 1866-X.

PLANTATION BITTERS

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!" Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

[Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" * * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

" * * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.

" * * * * I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.

" * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—*it is* cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

may-ly

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of, without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859. J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1855. ED. SEELY."

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distinguishing* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

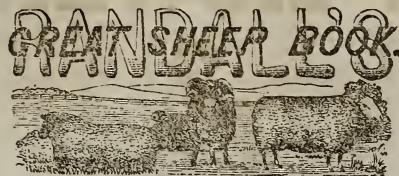
Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its natural color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cts. and \$1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulence, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

One 12mo. Vol., 454 Pages,--Sent, Post-Paid, for \$2.



THE
PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,
 A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE
 Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South,"
 &c., &c.

Rochester, N. Y.—D. D. T. Moore.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL's able works on Sheep Husbandry. It is the Standard Authority, fully discusses the History, Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master, and dealer in Sheep and Wool, on the American Continent. Over Twenty Editions have already been issued, and a new one is now ready.—No practical work ever sold more rapidly, or gave more general satisfaction. It is highly commended by the best judges; (see extracts from notices and letters below.)

Southern Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers need this great National Treatise, (by the author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Husbandry," &c., &c.) and will find it indispensable. It is now placed within their reach, being sent by mail, post-paid, to any postoffice in the United States. Sold only by the Publisher and Agents. Canvassing Agents wanted in all the wool growing regions of the South (as County or State agents,) to whom the work will be furnished on liberal terms.

The P. S. is a large duodecimo volume of 454 pages, illustrated, printed and bound in superior style. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price—\$2. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the *Maine Farmer*.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, is a guarantee of its completeness and reliability.

From the *Country Gentleman and Cultivator*.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From *Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag't Society*.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL.

From the *New England Farmer*.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—Is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the *Ohio Farmer*.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as the authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of Sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the *Michigan Farmer*.

MR. RANDALL has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the *Prairie Farmer*.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter-press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merits demand.

From Hon. T. C. Peters, former editor of *The Wool Grower*.

The book is all that any one could ask on the subject.—It is the best of its kind, and superior to the heretofore standard—YOU AND I. You have fully vindicated your fastidious taste in the style the volume is issued.

From the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

"The Practical Shepherd," is the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on this subject that has yet emanated from the American press. Every farmer having a flock of sheep, of whatever breed and however small, would do well to procure a copy.

THE

National Rural and Family Weekly.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

This Standard AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY WEEKLY, now in its Seventeenth Year is rapidly increasing in popularity throughout the country, over Twenty Thousand having recently been added to its circulation. It is widely known as the *Best and Largest Circulating Journal of its Class in the World*. The ample pages of this (the original) RURAL embrace Departments devoted to or treating upon

AGRICULTURE,
 SHEEP HUSBANDRY,
 HORTICULTURE,
 ARCHITECTURE,
 DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
 LITERATURE,
 ARTS AND SCIENCES,
 EDUCATION,
 GENERAL NEWS,
 MARKET REPORTS, &c.

With Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Music, Poetry, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

The RURAL NEW YORKER is ably conducted, finely printed, profusely illustrated, and adapted to the whole Country. It is under the editorial supervision of its originator, D. D. T. Moore, who has had 16 years' experience in its management. Its Department of Sheep Husbandry is edited by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., author of "The Practical Shepherd," "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., &c., and its Southern Corresponding Editor is the Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, but now of Maryland. Many other able writers are regular contributors to its pages.—An interesting series of articles entitled "Maryland, Its Resources, &c.," from the pen of Mr. PETERS, is now being published in the RURAL.

FORM, STYLE AND TERMS.

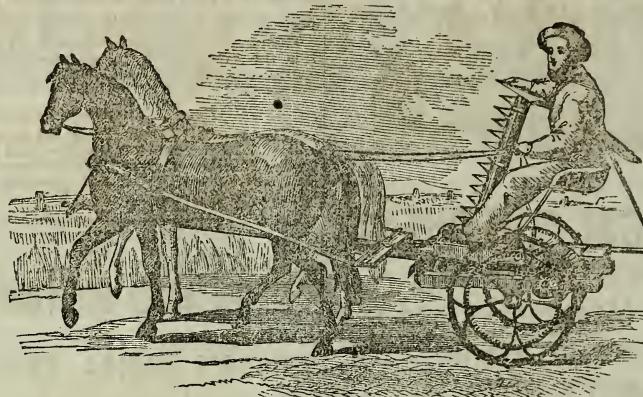
Each No. of the RURAL contains Eight Double Quarto Pages (40 columns,) printed and illustrated in superior style, with clear type and good paper. An Index, Title Page, &c., at close of each Volume. TERMS, *in Advance*,—\$3 a year; Five Copies for \$14; Seven (and one free to club agent,) \$19; Ten (and one free) \$25. Back numbers of this volume (from Jan. 1st) furnished, or subscriptions can begin at any time. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, &c., sent free. From 6 to 13 numbers mailed to any one disposed to form a club. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

From the *Rural New-Yorker* of Dec. 9, 1865.

TO OUR SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.—Now that the mails are being largely restored at the South, we give notice to those persons in the different Southern States who were subscribers to the RURAL when the war broke out, that we are ready to fill out the unexpired subscriptions for which they had paid. If such persons will send us their present addresses, (specifying their former postoffices,) the paper will be forwarded.

THE UNION MOWER.



E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Have completed their arrangements for the EXCLUSIVE Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price \$120 for the 4 foot machine, and \$130 for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ foot machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

There has been much competition between the different inventors and manufacturers, in striving to produce the most perfect machine. It is believed that each have gained some good points, and that the god of Genius has somewhat equally divided his favors. It appears to be the labor of each successful manufacturer to convince the farmer that his arrangement, his gearing, guard and knives, or whatever his alleged improvement may consist of, makes his machine superior to all others. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that a machine combining, as the Union Mower does, *all* of the important and valuable features of the various machines, is *the* machine for practical use.

The following Testimonials as to the efficiency of this Mower are from gentlemen well known in Maryland and Virginia.

MOUNT AIRY, MD., February 22d, 1866.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of the Union Mower I purchased of you last summer, have to say, that it was used on my farm and several others in the neighborhood, and I have never seen its equal. It is of lighter draft than any other machine, makes clean and speedy work, and kept in good order all through harvest. When I received the Mower your clerk wrote me it could beat the world. I have not traveled quite over the world, but as far as I have traveled I have never met its rival.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY BUSSARD.

STAUNTON, VA., February 23d, 1866.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—I purchased of you, a “Union Mower,” last season, and upon trial find it superior to any mower I have ever used before. Yours, respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN.

DORSEY'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER, (THE GENUINE ARTICLE.)

THE OHIO BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, THE OHIO BUCKEYE JUNIOR MOWER,

The "Rockaway" Wheel Horse Rake,

(THE SIMPLEST AND EASIEST MANAGED.)

Grain Cradles, Revolving Horse Rakes, Scythes,
Sneaths, Hand Rakes, Forks, &c., &c.

The above celebrated machines, together with a full assortment of
Harvesting Tools, for sale by

RICHARD CROMWELL,

je-3t Nos. 46 and 48 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS! SMITH'S PATENT.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages :

- 1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.
- 2d. It is now a well established fact that it will *last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.*
- 3d. It can easily be demonstrated that it *draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and depth of furrow.*
- 4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.
- 5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground, but in timothy and clover sod.
- 6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.
- It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages, and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.
- 7th. A superior quality of steel, by a peculiar and difficult process, is cast in molds into the exact shape desired for the moldboards, shares and land sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The parts are then highly tempered ground and polished. Their extreme hardness and smoothness, added to their admirable form give them great durability and lightness of draft, and enables them to scour in soil where no other Plow will.

R. CROMWELL, Sole Agent,

46 and 48 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore, Md.

IMPROVED BUCKEYE SULKY CORN PLOW.



implements, to some of its *leading features*

The principle of plowing the corn with this machine is that of the "double shovel," which is admitted by practical corn growers to be the best.

Crooked rows can be plowed as well as straight ones. It being so arranged that the operator can at will move at once all four of the shovels eleven inches either way without lifting them, and thus avoid tearing up the hills that are out of line. The movement is made with the feet upon the beams when the operator is riding, as shown in the cut; and by the lever "F" while the operator is walking.

The operator can either ride or walk and guide the machine without any alteration.

A greater or less width is obtained by changing the bolt in one end of the rod that connects the swinging bars "GG"

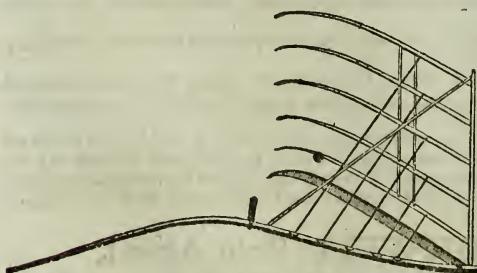
The shovels can be instantly raised out of the ground for the purpose of turning at the ends, and clearing the plows of trash, and in passing from field to field, by means of the crank "C."

The plow is provided with shields to protect the corn from being covered while small and tender. These shields can be taken off when the corn becomes larger.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.

Agents for Maryland and the Southern States.

SINCLAIR & CO'S SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES.



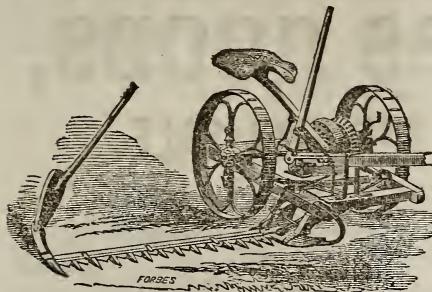
This Cradle is well and favorably known in the Southern market for the last twenty years and have, in all instances, given universal satisfaction, which clearly ows not only their utility but also their superiority over all other Cradles of Northern make, which are advertised in this market as of Southern manufacture.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.
58, 60 and 62 Light-st., Baltimore.
my

"MONITOR" REAPER & MOWER

FOR 1866.

The principal points in the construction of the "Monitor" Reaper and Mower, to which we would call the attention of Farmers, are.—



1st. It has two Drive Wheels, free from all gear, working independent of each other.

2d. A new application of gearing, constructed on purely scientific principles.

3d. *A Perfect Joint*, by which the finger bar is attached to or taken from the machine, without the use of pins or bolts.

4th. Arranging the Pole, Driver's Seat and Frame, in relation to each other, in such a manner, as to balance the weight of the *Finger Bar*, and prevent any unnecessary pressure on the ground.

5th. An improved Finger, laid with steel, hardened and ground to a bevel, forming a perfect sheer edge.

6th. Steel Shoes, or Runners, at each end of the *Finger Bar*, adjustable to cut any required height.

7th. A Perfect Raising Apparatus, entirely under the control of the driver.

8th. It is instantly thrown into or out of gear by the hand or foot.

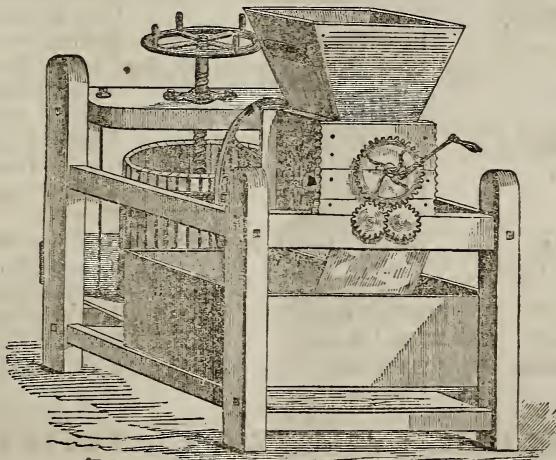
9th. The Reaper is easily attached, and in every way adjustable to cut high or low.

In short, the Monitor embraces all the points necessary to constitute a *Perfect Mower* in every particular, besides being as good a *Reaper* as the best. The unprecedented sales it has met with, even in places where other so-called standard machines have been long and favorably known, clearly show not only its utility, but superiority. The preference it has taken at every trial with other Machines, for being the *lightest of draft*, and the simplicity of its construction, its durability and easy management, as well as good work under all circumstances, commend it to the notice of every farmer. It is fully warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

A list of the names of farmers who have used the "Monitor" in Maryland and Virginia last season, will be published in a short time.

R. SINCLAIR & CO., Baltimore.

SCULLY'S PATENT PORTABLE CIDER AND WINE MILL AND PRESS COMBINED.



We would respectfully invite the attention of farmers, merchants and others interested in the manufacture of Cider and Wine, to the superior merits of the above-named machine. It possesses great advantages over the old and even modern "Massive" Mills, so long in use, and needs only a trial to satisfy any one that it will perform all that it is recommended to do.

The above cut is a fair representation of the Mill, with the exception that we will use two tubs this season instead of one, as heretofore.

We will also make two sizes. One size for hand and a large size for both hand and power.

For further particulars, send for a Circular. Manufactured and for sale by

R. SINCLAIR & CO., 58, 60 and 62 Light street, Baltimore.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

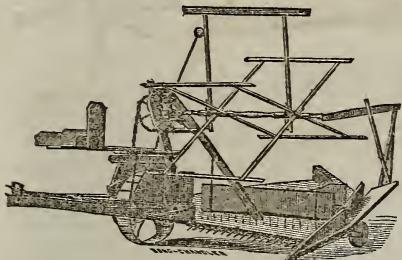
E. WHITMAN & SONS'
LIST OF
FIRST CLASS GOODS,
ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers,	Wire Fencing,	Folding Ladders,
Threshing Machines,	Circular Saws,	Meat Cutters,
Wheat Fans,	Saw Horses.	Sausage Stuffers,
Wheat and Seed Drills,	Pruning Saws,	Apple Parers,
Reapers and Mowers,	Belting,	Grain Cradles,
Corn and Cob Crushers,	Well Wheels,	Scythes and Sneaths,
Fodder Cutters,	Wheel Jacks,	Scythe Stones,
Hay Cutters,	Crow Bars,	Scythe Rifles,
Corn Shellers,	Post Hole Augurs,	Weather Vanes,
Plantation Mills,	Ox Balls,	Ox Muzzles,
Vegetable Cutters,	Sheep Shears,	Hand Plows and Cultivators,
Portable Saw Mills,	Cow Ties and Bull Rings,	Swingle Trees,
Sorghum Mills & Evaporators,	Curry Combs and Brushes,	Hammers,
Cider Mills,	Hatchets,	Wrenches,
Wine Presses,	Rake Handles,	Hay Knives,
Hay Presses,	Plows and Harrows,	Grass Hooks,
Coffee and Spice Mills,	Cultivators,	Corn Knives,
Stump Pullers,	Plow Handles,	Sickles,
Root Pullers,	Plow Castings of every description,	Garden Shears,
Horse Hay Forks,	Plow Bolts,	Grass Shears,
Dirt Scoops,	Plow Bridles & Back Straps,	Pruning Knives,
Washing Machines,	Horse Collars,	Edging Knives,
Clothes Wringers,	Harness,	Garden Trowels & Forks,
Cotton Gins,	Trace Chains,	Axes, Picks,
Grindstones,	Garden, Canal & Coal Bar-rows,	Mattocks,
Grindstone Fixtures,	Store Trucks,	Grubbing Hoes,
Field and Garden Rollers,	Wheel Rakes,	Shovels, Spades,
Hominy Mills,	Hand Rakes,	Hay and Manure Forks,
Farm Bells,	Ox Yokes,	Axe Handles,
Pumps of all kinds,	Churns,	Hoe Handles,
Pump Chain Fixtures,		Fork Handles,
Vine Trellises,		

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Balt.

M^C CORMICK'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.



The careful attention of the farming community is respectfully called to this machine.

We claim it to be the **BEST** and **CHEAPEST** SELF-RAKER in the market, and in support thereof, we refer to some few of the large number of testimonials in our possession:—

"I worked two of McCormick's Reapers through the harvest very successfully; the Self-Rake placed the wheat more evenly than it could be done by hand."

EDWARD LLOYD, *Easton, Md.*

"The performance of the machine was in every way satisfactory, indeed I regard McCormick's as the standard machine."

B. M. RHODES, *Baltimore.*

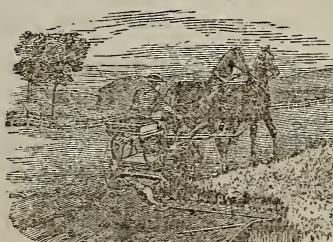
"Altogether, I have never had as much satisfaction with any machine."

EDWIN E. GOTTF, *West River, Md.*

"It beats the world. I cut 75 acres in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, without any breakage or stoppage."

ALEX EMERSON, *Paca Island.*

M^C CORMICK'S Two Wheel Mowers!



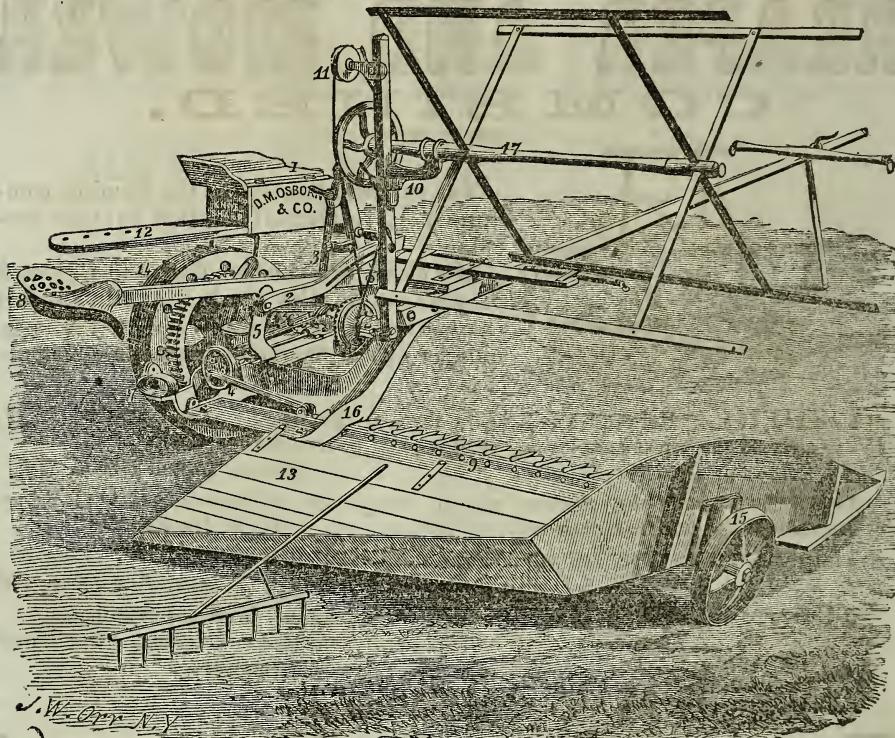
Fully tested last season with the **Ball**, **Buckeye**, **Cayuga Chief**, **Hubbard**, **Manny**, **Wood**, and other Mowers, and acknowledged by all to be **SUPERIOR TO THEM OR ANY MOWER** now in use.

With a view of introducing this Mower into this section of the country, we are willing to allow any purchaser the privilege of working it alongside of any other Mower, he agreeing to **KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.**

For further particulars send for a circular.

SPEAR BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS,
41 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S Combined Reaper and Mower! FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of IRON and STEEL—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is perfectly balanced, with perfect "Centre Draft."

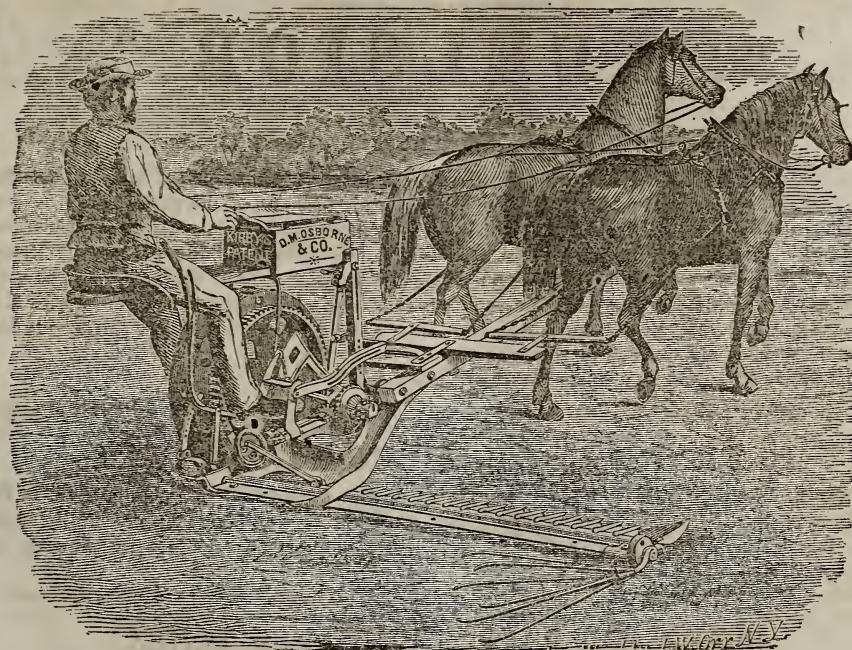
This machine is *Simple* in its management, very *Durable, Strong and Reliable*, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the *FLEXIBILITY* of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a MOWER is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in *Mowing also on this Machine*. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The *SELF-RAKING* attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as any other makers single Mower.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.
E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,
 29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER.

The above cut is a representation of KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with LIFTER WHEEL, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger Bar shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of IRON and STEEL—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments.

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.—Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "KIRBY CLIPPER," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

“EXCELSIOR.”

Containing } AMMONIA, 6 per cent.
} PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to *Agriculturists*, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent.* of *Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on *Wheat* and *Corn*, has proved its superiority to all *Super Phosphates* in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

“A A” MEXICAN GUANO.

“A” MEXICAN GUANO.

“B” do do

“C” do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of *Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid* and *No. 1 Peruvian Guano*. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of *Ammonia*. Unequalled for the growth of *Wheat*, *Corn*, *Cotton*, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in *fine dry powder* for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's “EXCELSIOR” is superior to *Peruvian Guano* pound for pound in the growth of *Cotton* and *Tobacco*. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The *Cotton Planters* of *Georgia* and the *Tobacco Planters* of *Maryland* use “*Excelsior*” exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,
YORK, Pennsylvania.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "AMERICAN CLIPPER," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

Fee Address A. B. FARQUHAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SOUTHERN AGENTS,

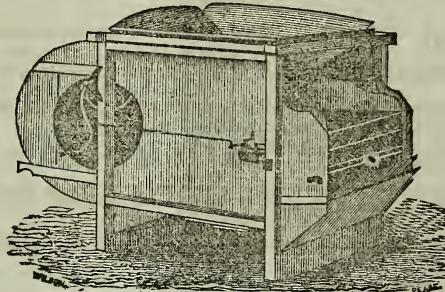
E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE CO.,

Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.,

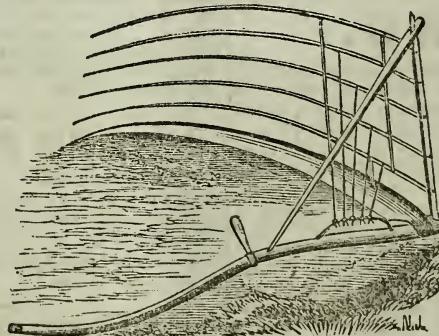
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,

COFFEE CLEANER, THERMOMETER CHURNS,



IMPROVED SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES,

With D. H. VIALL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge—all made of
the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100
best Premiums in the United States.



Address,

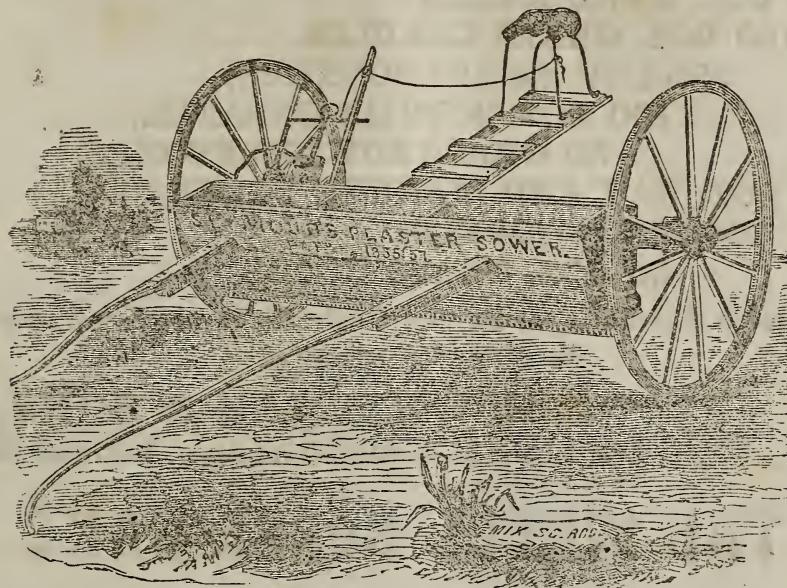
GRANT FAN MILL & CRADLE CO.
JUNCTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK.
OR

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Who are the EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the sale of our goods in BALTIMORE and the SOUTHERN STATES. Our goods will be sold by our Agents, Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, in Baltimore at our regular wholesale factory prices, and we advise our southern customers to send their orders early to our Baltimore Agents, in order that they may secure a full supply, as it is evident from orders already received that the demand will exceed the supply during the coming season.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SEYMOUR'S NEW & IMPROVED PLASTER SOWER.



PRICE, IN BALTIMORE, \$65.00.

This Machine will sow Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, Ashes, Lime and all fine Fertilizers—any quantity per acre as desired. It will sow them as well when very damp as when dry. Coals in wood ashes, and all lumpy substances, not harder than charcoal, are readily crushed or ground while sowing. Wet ashes from the leach tub, can be sown in the most perfect manner. The machine is very simple in construction, as well as strong and durable. They have been in use for the past five years and not one of them has failed to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

A tongue is furnished instead of thills, if desired. Every machine warranted as represented above.

BALTIMORE Co., Md., Oct. 24, 1865.

I have given the Seymour Improved Plaster Sower a trial with Brown Mexican Guano, and can say, a machine never worked better. It is simple in construction, easily arranged, and to all appearances, very durable.

Yours Respectfully, PHILIP T. GEORGE.

From the Report of the New York State Fair, held at Utica, September, 1865, by X. A. Willard, A. M.

"P. & C. H. Seymour had a Plaster Sower on the ground that seemed to be very efficient. To show that it would sow damp plaster or other fertilizers, they were sowing leached ashes with it, so wet that water could be pressed from them with the hand."

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1864.

P. & C. H. Seymour—Dear Sirs—The Plaster Sower I bought of you last spring, operates entirely to my satisfaction. You will remember that I ordered six of the machines for my neighbors, who are all very much pleased with them.

Yours, very Truly, DARIUS VEDDER.

The following is an extract of a Letter from Hon. T. C. Peters, dated Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8th, 1866:

I have bought a farm in Maryland, and shall want a full stock of your Implements in the Spring, &c.

All Orders and Communications promptly attended to. Address

ap-tf

P. & C. H. SEYMOUR, East Bloomfield, N. Y.

HARVEST TOOLS FOR 1866.

200 DOZ. HAND RAKES,

150 DOZ. GRAIN CRADLES,

200 DOZ. GRASS SCYTHES,

100 DOZ. SCYTHE SNEATHS,

50 GRASS SCYTHE STONES,

150 DOZ. HAY AND MANURE FORKS,

100 DOZ. SHOVELS,

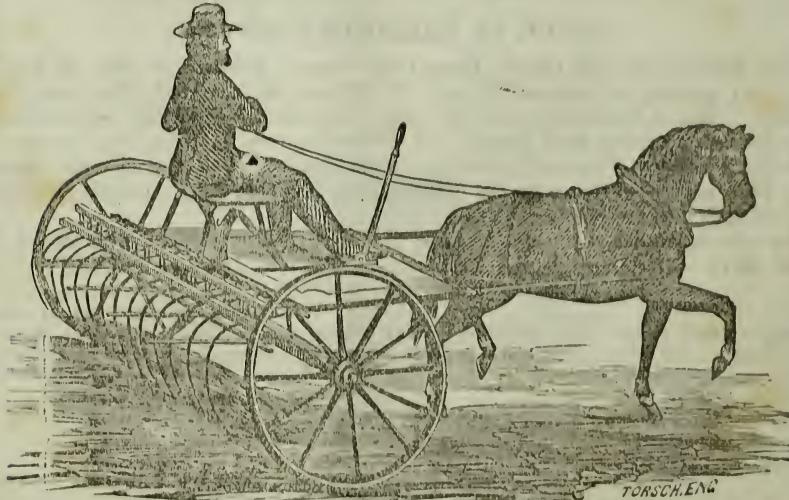
50 DOZ. GRASS HOOKS,

And every description of Harvest Tools, all of which will be sold at
the *very lowest market price.*

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE WHEEL HORSE RAKE



TORSCH.ENG

With all the latest improvements and of superior quality will be found at

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

PRICE \$40.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it so frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPOTNS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Liver Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

sep-ly

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS; The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,
Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and
Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which there are none better—PLOWS, Plow Castings, Harrows, and Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultural Boilers, &c.—Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers. Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal, Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GARDEN PLOW.



The Garden Plow represented by above cut for most purposes will serve as a substitute for the hoe. One man with its aid is enabled to do as much work as a dozen men can do with hoes. It is light, strong and easily used.

Price, \$6.

GEO. PAGE & CO.

No. 5 Schröder Street, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, &c.

jytf

New York State Agricultural Society.

IMPLEMENT TRIAL

TO BE HELD AT THE

CITY OF AUBURN,

Commencing on the 10th day July,

With the trial of Mowers, and will continue until all the Implements shall be tried.

Trial Open to all the States and Canadas.

Entries to be made at the Secretary's Office Albany, at least one week previous to the 10th of July.— Entrance fee \$25, for each implement in each class.

A programme of the Trial, with a list of implements to be tried, and a list of Judges will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

B. P. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

J. STANTON GOULD, *President.*

State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, May 24, 1866.

\$28.80 PER DAY!

Agents wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in a pleasant, permanent and honorable business. For further particulars, *free*, address A. D. Bowman & Co. 115 Nassau St., New York. (Clip out and return this notice.)

jytf

PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL's works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on this subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post paid on receipt of price—\$2. Address,

"MARYLAND FARMER,"
24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF PACIFIC GUANO.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co. JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

Attention is invited to the annexed reports of inspection analysis of six cargoes of PACIFIC GUANO (embracing last arrivals,) consigned to this Agency and discharged at our wharf.

The samples were taken from *commercial packages as discharged*, by the chemists, and hence represent the Guano as actually *brought into market*.

The importance of this branch of trade to the agriculture of the country demands that it should be placed on a basis above *adventurous enterprise*. To promote this object, consumers should require regular inspection analysis, by competent and responsible chemists, who are known to the public; the samples to be taken from *trade packages* by the same, and duly certified. Until manufacturers and agents are required by public sentiment to do this, both the legitimate trade and consumers are exposed to imposition. Incidental analysis of samples handed to chemists, and the result published, amount to but little. That analysis only is valuable to the public which represents actual *cargoes in packages for market*.

With a view to place the trade on a basis commensurate with its public importance, the PACIFIC

GUANO COMPANY, at heavy expense, instruct us, to have every cargo of their Guano duly inspected upon arrival. The results of late arrivals are herewith given, with names of vessels, and Chemists by whom the inspection was made.

Intelligent merchants, farmers and planters, will at once perceive the superior value of this Guano.

The elements here given are those which alone constitute the value of all Guano and other fertilizers.

Having no data from which to make comparison, we can only assert from a general knowledge of the composition of most articles offered in our markets and from a knowledge of the source and cost of raw material, that there are none with which we are acquainted that can compare in value with *Soluble Pacific Guano*; and although it commands a higher price, it is cheaper by 20 to 30 per cent.; in evidence of which we recommend 20 per cent. less by weight to be used per acre than of any fertilizer sold at less or the same price per ton, and no more per acre than those selling at 20 to 40 per cent. more per ton, not excepting *Peruvian Guano*.

Inspection analysis of six cargoes of Soluble Pacific Guano, made for JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Names of Cargoes.	Per-cent. Animal matter.	Per-cent. Ammonia yielded.	Per-cent. of Bone Phosphate Soluble.	Per-cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.	By whom inspected.
Sch. Lacon.....	41.24	3.40	17.07	24.32	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Paladium.....	39.71	3.65	15.76	24.71	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Fly-away.....	35.11	3.52	12.90	28.40	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Ira Laffrenier.....	37.83	3.41	15.10	24.51	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Clara W. Elwell.....	40.55	3.63	15.19	28.75	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Mary E. Amsden.....	38.94	3.21	14.79	28.08	Dr. Piggot.
Average of Six Cargoes,	38.90	3.47	15.13	26.46	

The original manuscript of above may be seen at our office

Baltimore, 1866.

NOTE.—Pacific Guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, which is 15 to 20 per cent. less than the Super Phosphates of Lime, hence in its application farmers must not estimate quantity by *bulk*, but by weight, else they will apply less per acre than is intended.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

J. S. R. & CO.

FLOWER OF BONE.

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the fineness of *Flour*.

100 lbs. contains 33 lbs. of *animal matter*, and yields $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. *actual ammonia*, which is all that pertains to *raw bone*.

Bones subjected to *steam pressure* lose a large part of their *animal matter*, and hence their value is *greatly impaired*. When steamed, they can be made tolerably fine by ordinary means. They may be detected by their peculiar white appearance and the absence of *odor*. *Bone Flour* burns with a quick blaze when thrown on a fire; not so with *steamed bone*. These are important facts for farmers.

100 lbs. *Flour of Bone* contains the value of 150

lbs. of *acid dissolved bone*, or *super Phosphate*, because *one-third* of properly dissolved bone is acid and water. *Flour of Bone* is as quick and active as *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bone, and is consequently worth at least 25 per cent. more per ton.—We recommend 250 lbs. per acre, where 300 lbs. *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bones would be applied. The manufacturers are the patentees of the only known machinery by which raw bone can be reduced to the fineness of flour.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware
and the Southern States,
No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.